

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 224.]

MARCH 1, 1812.

[2 of Vol. 33.]

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

•• On the first of February was published, the Supplement to the Thirty-Second Volume of this Magazine, containing a Variety of uncommonly interesting and important Matter, with Indexes, &c.

Our Friends and the Public are also requested to take Notice, that complete Sets, or any particular Number to perfect Sets, may now be had of all the Booksellers.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the variety of interesting phenomena to be met with in nature, few perhaps are more surprising than those of the water-spout. It is wonderful to every one who reads a description of it, but is far more so to those who by chance are spectators of a scene so astonishing! To behold nature as it were inverted, and a column of water rising from the surface of the sea with immense velocity, and ascending to the clouds, is an appearance which can never be forgotten by those who have witnessed it!

On consulting what has been written on the subject by Signior Beccaria, Dr. Franklin, and Dr. Lindsay; I find that those philosophers are divided in their opinions respecting the cause. I am induced, therefore, through the medium of your valuable publication, to lay before the admirers of the wonders of nature, an account, as accurate as the confusion of the scene would admit me to trace, of some water-spouts of which I was an eye witness in the month of September 1801, near the Island of Candia, in the Mediterranean; being then on board his Majesty's ship *Minotaur*. My description must fall infinitely short of the sublimity and grandeur of the scene; but still, as the phenomena are seldom seen, some of the facts cannot fail to be worthy of record.

The morning was dark and gloomy, exhibiting every appearance of a thunder-storm; but no thunder was heard or lightning seen. About day-light, it being nearly calm, several water-spouts were suddenly observed, from a quarter to half a mile distance from the ship, over which hung a dark and heavy cloud, very low, and extending over the zenith. The water appeared to be drawn up

from the sea from some distance round on the surface, in a conical form, as A C B, or H I K, accompanied by much agitation, and by a noise such as is made by boiling water.*

From C it appeared to ascend up rapidly in a spout, as C D. The diameter at C might be about 4 or 5 feet, and at the top 6 or 7 feet, where it entered the black cloud and dispersed in a horizontal direction amidst the cloud.

One spout was observed to wind up in a helical or spiral form, as I L, and appeared, on entering the cloud at L, to bend at right angles, and proceed to some distance at M, where it also dispersed amidst the cloud.

A spout was observed to break at F, and ascend up and vanish in a few seconds, leaving the cone E F G, which was carried on with a rapid motion, and accompanied by a great hissing noise for some distance, as at N O P, when it ascended up in a spout O R, and the black cloud appeared to collect itself and fall down at Q, so as to meet the ascending spout, when they ascended together.

Very heavy rain fell at intervals, and the whole process, which lasted about 15 or 20 minutes, was accompanied with a hissing noise. All the spouts disappeared by breaking off at the bottom, and ascending to the clouds, having the bottom parts terminating in a point.

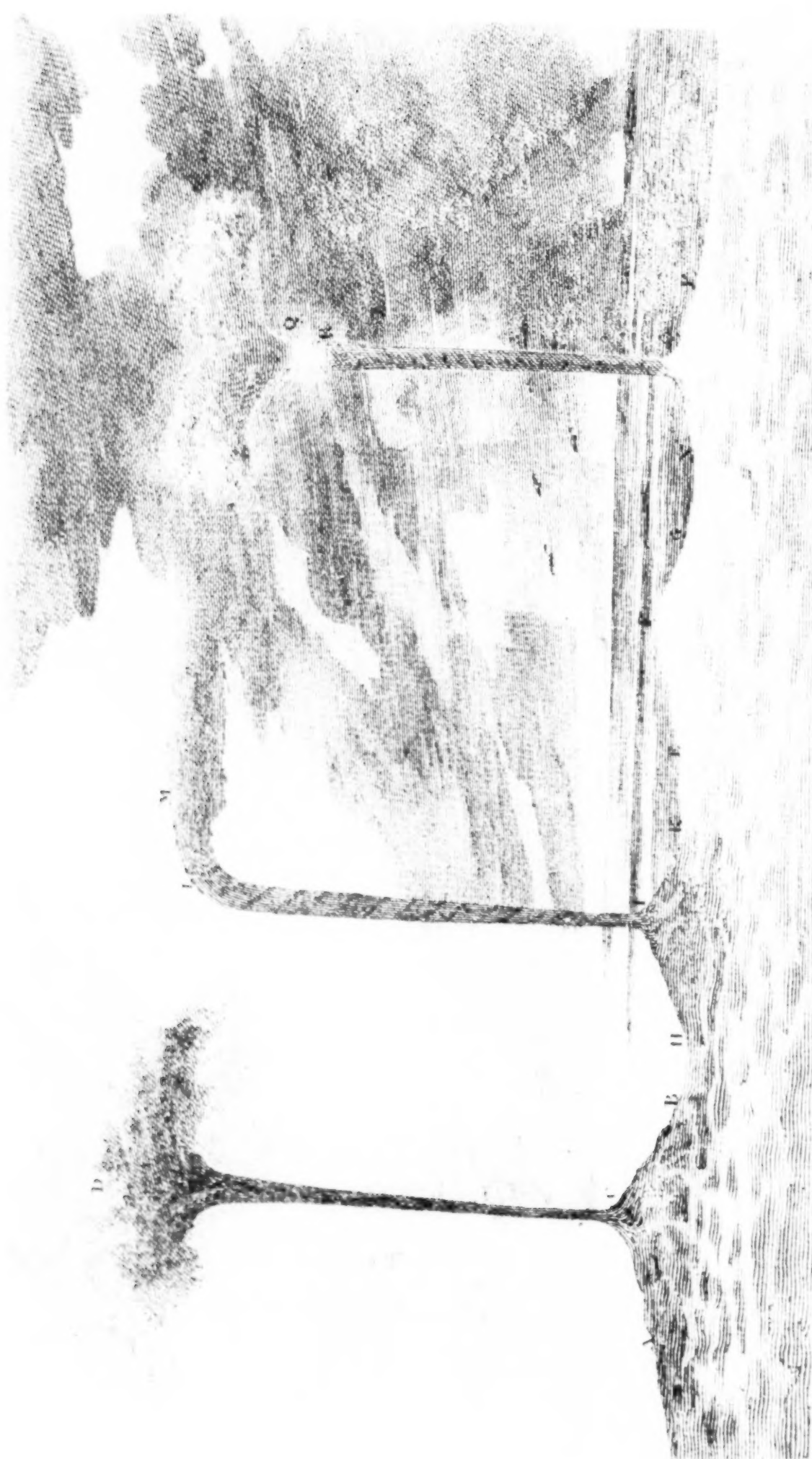
I had not the presence of mind to note the seconds which passed during the ascension; nor, in the former case, when I saw a spout begin to rise, to note the time before it entered the cloud. I have made the drawings in a perpendicular direction, which was the positions of the spouts in general; but I observed one or two a little inclined, particularly one, which appeared to

* See the Engraving.

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* See the Appendix.

be drawn along by the black cloud above, the cloud being in a state of perturbation.

Should the preceding description be the means of throwing any new light on the theory of these phenomena, I shall feel myself highly gratified in having been the organ of their publication.

THOMAS TAYLOR.

Flamstead House, Greenwich,

December 29, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM a constant reader of your valuable Magazine; and, as a keeper of bees for many years past, I am much induced to beg your insertion of the following easy method of taking the finest virgin honey from bees without destroying them; and I am sensible such will be found to the greatest interest and satisfaction of the bee-master, when generally adopted.

But previous to my stating my method, I must give my opinion on the unsatisfactory account of driving the bees from their common hive, into an empty hive, as stated in your last Magazine for December, and must warn the young bee-master in particular against such an attempt, by placing himself in danger of this operation on a hive of bees in June or July, and a kettle of scalding water below for the steam to drive the bees into an empty hive; for I think nineteen times out of twenty, he would totally fail in his object; and even if he attained it at so great a risk, it would destroy all the young brood therein, and eventually kill the whole stock, without obtaining any quantity of honey by the operation being performed, before the principal gathering season commences; and if done later, they would not be enabled to make new combs for the winter. Indeed, I could state a great many other objections to this scheme, but I think it unnecessary, as every experienced bee-master will see its inutility and impracticability.

The method, I beg to state, is applicable principally on keeping the bees in two hives, or in boxes, or rears, or in placing a glass, or small hive, on the top of a common hive, with a sufficient open space for communication, which may be closed as occasions may require. At the end of the gathering season, when the additional small hive is full of honey, or at any time in the season when you wish to take it away from the body-hive, pass a sheet of tin or piece of sheet iron be-

tween the body-hive and small hive, to stop the communication; and, in a little time afterwards, the bees will appear much agitated in the small hive, you then slide the small hive away on another sheet of tin—(or in many cases, when there are but few bees, you let it remain in its place), and then gently lift up the small hive, and place the edge thereof on an instrument made with four, or six, trap doors, with very fine wove wire, by which the bees may come out, but cannot get in again. When this is placed, put a hand-cloth round the bottom of the small hive, so as to prevent the bees coming out elsewhere than by the trap doors, and so as to leave only the doors thereof to admit the light, and you will observe the bees coming out and taking flight to their home with great haste. Should you take away the small hive on the sheet of tin, then having placed the trap-door instrument as above, put the small hive on a stool near the mouth of the body-hive, and the bees will come out (hearing their companions in the body-hive) and walk home with haste and much eagerness, so that in three or four hours you will find the whole of the small hive entirely free of bees, and may take it quite away without the least difficulty, and having taken the honey therefrom, you may return back the empty small hive to the bees again in the same place, to be again filled.

In this method of depriving the bees, it will be seen that the principal thing is the *trap-door instrument*, which is made of a piece of mahogany, three-fourths of an inch wide and thick, by about four or six inches long, and with four or six square notches made therein to admit a bee easily to pass one way, by putting his head and shoulders under a fine wire-wove door, that rises easily and falls down after he has passed, to an angle of about forty-five degrees. If this instrument should not be understood, I shall be happy to shew one at any time to your readers, who will do me the honor to call on me to see it.

Your correspondent in your last Magazine, also much recommends the old common straw hive, (I conceive to be used in the old manner) as the best for keeping bees. But I am decidedly of opinion, that by adding a small hive at the top with a communication to the common hive, or by having boxes made of the same contents, either square or octagon; or by glasses put thereto, or at the top of common hives, you thereby get

get the honey and wax more pure and beautiful, and thus without destroying the bees; you may also have the pleasure and utility of seeing them work, and the progress they make, &c. and in a great measure you prevent their frequent swarming, which I consider as productive of great trouble, little profit, and considerably increasing the expences of keeping them. ZACHY. ALLNUTT.

Henley, Oxon. Dec. 9, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for February, p. 34, a correspondent (Dyphonisus) wishes to receive some information respecting an "Epidendron lately imported into this country from the Island of Java, that has the peculiar properties of vegetating freely without the assistance of either earth or water."

With respect to the identical species of this extensive genus (*Epidendrum*) that your correspondent refers to, I can say nothing, not knowing the plant; but being well acquainted with the habits, nature, culture, &c. &c. of this truly beautiful tribe, and concluding that the Java species, lately introduced into this country, partakes of those habits, &c. so obvious in the whole genus, I shall select one very remarkable species out of the very many, that seems to me to agree more fully with Dyphonisus's plant than any in present cultivation, I mean *Epidendrum flos æris*, Linnæus, (the *Ærides arachnites*, Willd. sp. pl.) or, in English, (Chinese) *Air-plant*.

This plant has been in England several years, and is cultivated (if I may so say, for the plant thrives not without some attention) in the stove or hot-house, where it is generally hung up against the wall, and flourishes with extraordinary vigor without the least assistance of either earth or water; the aid of the other two elements, fire to heat the stove, and air (whence its English name) being the atmosphere of the house, are the only requisites necessary in the culture of this truly singular plant, and in this pendulous situation it flourishes, and survives a number of years. It is the natural habit of these specious plants to grow on the trunks of old trees in South America and both Indies, where they are indigenous; hence the derivation of their generic appellation *ἐπὶ δένδρον*, (*Epidendron*) from their growing, or being parasitical, on trees, and many of them are of a succulent nature, by means of which, they

nourish themselves from their own juices, which are not soon exhausted.

8th Feb. 1812.

ΒΟΥΛΑΝΟΣ.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM old enough to have reckoned among the most intimate of my friends the late Dr. Glynn, of King's College, Cambridge; a man, the very mention of whose name will impress the stamp of authority upon almost any observation derived from such a source, in the minds of those who recollect the prodigious superiority of his attainments, both in literature and experience. He was undoubtedly a man of (what the world calls) considerable peculiarities; but they were merely the excentricities of a genius superior to the little follies which fashion adopts, and habit consecrates. Among the number of these singularities will, no doubt, be reckoned that which suggested the present essay; but it is one which, I have frequently heard him declare respecting himself, had preserved a delicate frame and feeble constitution in uniform health, to a period extended much beyond the usual span of human existence, even when under the most favorable circumstances of athletic form and vigorous stamina. My readers will probably be surprised to be told that this golden rule, this universal and infallible panacea, was neither more nor less than

Never approaching near to a fire.

Many a day, in the severest part of a severe winter, have I found him sitting at the extremity of a good-sized room, in which little pains were taken to exclude the external air, with very little fire in the grate. He has not unfrequently visited me, in similar seasons, in the different capacities of a friend, and a physician; but in no instance could I ever prevail upon him to approach the fire. It is not my province to enter upon a minute investigation of the effects, which the extreme contiguity of fire may have upon the human frame: I leave the hint to be improved upon by some of your correspondents better qualified for such a task; but it cannot have escaped the apprehension of the most cursory observer, that the unusual impetus communicated occasionally to the circulation by the near approach of fire, must, consistently with the best ascertained philosophical principle, produce a correspondent languor, upon the removal of the exciting cause. It would be superfluous to add, that this sort of ebbing and flowing of the blood cannot be conducive

to health. To return, however, from general observation, to the particular subject of the present lucubration.

This son of science had a method of communicating information, peculiar to himself, in compressed, but comprehensive maxims, and quaint aphorisms. He used not unfrequently to say, that he was apt to judge of the solidity of a man's understanding by the thickness of his shoe-soles; by this remark merely designing to convey an opinion of the necessity for preserving the feet secure from wet and cold by warm covering. Indeed, he frequently insisted upon the trite observation that, if men would keep their heads cool, their feet warm, and their bowels open, there would be little occasion for physic or physicians. Blisters were a very favourite prescription with him, in the early stages of most disorders, insomuch that among the young men he obtained the ludicrous nick-name of Dr. Blister: however, the extraordinary success of his practice was the best comment on its wisdom. He used to say that mankind would suffer no injury, if all the drugs in the known world were reduced to half a score; for that, with the assistance of blisters and those remaining, most of the diseases incident to human nature might be cured, where cure was within the compass of medicinal aid. But the peculiar and distinguishing pre-eminence of his practice did not so much consist in the removal, as in the prevention, of disease; and of all the apophthegms on which he insisted with the most earnestness for producing this inestimable result, was that of abstaining from the almost universal habit of sitting close to a fire. The value of his doctrines were fully exemplified in his personal practice, and the consequences were what he desired and anticipated; a life protracted much beyond the usual term, free from all the common attacks of a morbid temperament.

Dec. 1, 1811.

ACADEMICUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GOLDEN MAXIMS for the ELECTORS of the UNITED KINGDOM, whereby they may be enabled to REFORM their HOUSE of PARLIAMENT without its own CONSENT.

1. **B**Y the Constitution of England the House of Commons is designed to represent the interests of the people, and to express their powerful voice in the estates of Parliament, in making Laws, controuling Ministers, and levying Taxes: it is, therefore, evident and incontrovertible, that, unless its

members are freely and fairly elected, and are independent of the other Estates of Parliament, of the King's Ministers, and of the Produce of the Taxes, they cease to be the true and legitimate delegates of the people, for effecting the important constitutional purposes of a House of Parliament.

2. As Legislators, and, in that quality, as Conservators of the Rights and Privileges of their Fellow Subjects, they are no longer useful to the people, or essential to the constitution, as members of the House of Commons, than they continue independent of the Crown, and the Ministers of the Crown, and of the undue influence of the other House of Parliament; and they cannot be considered as forming one branch of the three constitutional branches of the Legislature, if a majority of them by any means become identified with either of the other branches, from which they are bound substantially and essentially to remain distinct and independent.

3. As constituting the Grand Inquest of the Nation, and in that quality controuling Ministers and public Functionaries, and impeaching them if necessary, it is manifestly absurd that they who are to be controuled by the House of Commons should ever form a major and leading part of that House. The Law of the Land, as well as the paramount Law of Right Reason, forbid that any one should sit on a Grand Jury who is himself the object of the Jury's cognizance; and Law and Reason in like manner restrain ministers and placemen, who are the peculiar objects of its controul, from constituting a majority of votes in the House of Commons.

4. As the special Guardians of the public Purse, the people require of members of the House of Commons the ordinary qualifications of upright stewards; it is of course expected, therefore, that they do not appropriate to their own profit those means with which they are entrusted; that they do not identify themselves with the Ministers of the Crown, whose expenditure they are bound to examine and restrain; and that, as they have an indefinite power over every man's property, it is incumbent on them not to barter that power for such a premium, as they themselves, by their own votes, can enable a minister to levy on the people.

5. To sum up the powers of members of the House of Commons, it may be stated that the Property, Liberty, Happiness, and Life, of every British subject, depend

depend entirely and substantially on their incorruptibility, independence, and public spirit; and consequently every ELECTOR possessed of powers of reflection, who values his Property, Liberty, Happiness, or Life, is bound to inquire into and estimate the character and objects of the candidate for whom he gives his vote, to represent him and express his voice in the Parliament of the Nation.

6. Such vast objects being, therefore, within the power, discretion, virtue, and wisdom, of every member of the Commons' House of Parliament, it seriously behoves every Elector in the empire to consider the personal responsibility which attends his own Vote for Parliamentary Candidates, and strictly to examine his own conscience before he gives it.—Does he entertain a disinterested and dispassionate belief that his favourite candidate is in a public sense the most deserving of his support?—Has he no other motive for his preference than that conviction?—Has he no lurking self-interest which he purposes to serve?—Is he not criminally influenced by some base fear, or hope, of a selfish or personal nature?—Is he not culpably indifferent, or perhaps surrendering his vote to promote the artful views of others?—In a word, is his vote given as uprightly and judiciously as he conceives that of the candidate ought to be when in Parliament?

7. Let no man complain of the weight of Taxes—of the severity of Revenue Laws—of social Difficulties—of public Dangers—or of useless Wars—who has sold his vote for money, or other private benefit, to any member of Parliament.—He must expect to pay back the principal with heavy interest—and to find that he has borrowed on worse terms even than spendthrifts borrow of usurers!—Having sold himself, he must expect to be sold again with a profit!—Nor must he murmur if within seven years he refunds ten-fold the cost of his corrupted vote, in taxes levied on him by those who bought him.

8. In this manner corrupt Electors not only punish themselves, but become the means of robbing their neighbours, at once of their property, their happiness, and their liberties. A corrupt Elector is therefore a nuisance to the community; and he who sells or barter his vote at an election, ought to be held infamous among his neighbours; all of whom must, in time, pay for his corruption ten-fold, in the shape of taxes; and, in regard to whom, he is consequently as culpable as a common felon,

9. To expose corruption, or the sinister bartering of votes for money or other advantages, ought therefore to be a common cause among honest and public-spirited men; and to impose, on corrupt voters, the just penalties of the Law; and to be active and rigid in enforcing them, is more obligatory on true patriots than the duty of seizing a highwayman or a murderer, exactly in the proportion which the enormous crimes of wicked and uncontrouled Ministers bear to the offences committed by obscure and solitary offenders.

10. In making the selection of candidates, on whom honest electors should confer their votes, no rules of discrimination are necessary beyond those required for the management of the ordinary affairs of life.—Has the candidate already sat in parliament; and, having been tried, has he rendered any known benefit to the community?—Has he proposed any wise law?—Has he moved for the repeal of any oppressive one?—Has he opposed the passing of bad laws?—Has he supported, by eloquence or honest votes, measures proposed by others for the public service?—If he has performed all, or even any of these duties, he is of course entitled to a vote in preference to an untried stranger.

11. But if his voice in the House has never been heard on the side of the people, of public justice, or of public liberty;—if his silent votes have served only to swell ministerial majorities;—and if his only present recommendations are his influence with the minister and his improving fortunes at court; he is to be considered as a wolf in sheep's clothing, and as wholly unfit to be a representative of the people in their proper House of Parliament: it would consequently be culpable to give him a vote in preference to any new candidate of fair character and pretensions.

12. If, also, during his probation, he has availed himself of his seat for the ascertained purpose of providing for his family, and obtaining lucrative appointments for himself; and if he has never voted except on the side of the minister, and in support of ministerial measures; he ought to be shunned by all independent and honest Electors, whose bounden duty it is, not only to withhold their own votes, but, from a national cause, to oppose him, by bringing forward and zealously supporting any other candidate.

13. As a considerable portion of the Electors of the Empire have it in their power

power to return whomsoever they please, and the most solid and useful reform will be that which shall be made by themselves upon themselves, it ought to be a solemn universal compact among Electors, not to return certain descriptions of persons who by habit, education, or system, have proved themselves the ready tools of any ministry, and consequently unfit to be trusted with the high responsibility of representing the interests of the people in their House of Parliament.

14. This important and salutary compact, which ought to be supported by all the public spirit, all the private virtue, and all the talents in the Empire, should lead as far as possible, and as far as expedient, to the rejection of all dependent placemen, notorious place-hunters, and ministerial sycophants, who ought every where to be opposed by more suitable Candidates, and by all virtuous and independent bodies of Electors. The people indeed ought to know their duty to the Constitution too well to elect any placeman or pensioner, it having been provided by the Act of Settlement, (12 and 13 of Will. III.) under which the King holds his crown, "*that no person who has an office, or place of profit under the King, or who receives a pension from the crown, shall be capable of serving as a member of the House of Commons.*" It is too true that this fundamental Law was expunged from our Statute Books by the 4th of Anne, cap. 8, and restored only as far as regarded pensioners, by the 6th of Anne, cap. 7, and the 1st of George I. cap. 56: its principle is however too important to be expunged from the minds of Electors, on whom it ought to have an indelible and eternal effect.

15. From principle, habit, and professional views, Lawyers in general are wholly incapable of being free and independent Legislators, and ought, as soon as possible, like the clerical profession, to be disqualified by a formal Act of Parliament. Accustomed to sell their opinions, to plead for hire, and to lend their talents to any kind of cause for a fee, they too often enter the House of Commons as a mere professional speculation, and consequently soon become the corrupt agents of the minister of the day, supporting all kinds of measures with their eloquence and ready sophistry; and, through their pliability of reasoning, and habits of application, rendering their corruption doubly dangerous to the country.

16. Many Scotchmen, like many Lawyers, are solely bent, by any means, on

making their fortunes. Goaded by poverty, they leave their native country, intent on bettering their condition; and it is part of their game of life to become the instruments of political power, and to sell any influence they may acquire at a price easily ascertained. As a nation, the Scotch are constitutionally represented by their forty-five members; Scotchmen therefore, as well from constitutional grounds as from long experience of their accommodating principles, and from the indisputable fact of their systematic venality, ought not to be returned for independent English Boroughs.

17. Another description of Candidates, with some exceptions, who ought not to receive the countenance or support of independent Electors, are Bankers and Money-jobbers, a species of Christian-Jews; men, whose God is gold, and who of course are incapable of serving two masters. Their object is to obtain the use of public money, and to sell themselves to the Minister for any promising job that offers itself. The public weal is seldom thought of by such persons, their general object being to advance themselves in wealth, credit, and influence.

18. If Lawyers, Scotchmen, and Bankers, should unhappily ever form the majority of the House of Commons, public virtue and public spirit would be laughed to scorn in that house, and the interest and honor of the British Empire, the peace of the world, and the welfare of humanity, would be but secondary objects in its deliberations.—No Elector, therefore, does his duty who lends his support to doubtful or impeached Candidates of those classes. On the contrary, it is obligatory on all free and high-spirited Englishmen to discountenance such jobbing and corrupt Candidates, to organise oppositions to them at every election, and to analyze and expose their true designs to those who inadvertently support them.

19. An imperious Duty to the Constitution, and to the independence of the House of Commons, calls on Electors to prevent the influence of the House of Lords from preponderating in the House of Commons. It is, therefore, an act of political *felo de se* for any body of Electors to return the son or other dependent of any Peer of Parliament. The Nobility abound in virtue and public spirit, but they have their own House, and in that House have their just and proper weight in the Constitution. Their influence on the deliberations of

of the Commons is, therefore, as much to be deprecated and dreaded as that of the Crown itself, and its continuance ought to be checked, and its increase to be jealously watched. The Elector who votes for any Candidate that is identified with a peer, assists, therefore, in virtually subverting the independent representation of the people.

20. Such are the general classes of men, from among whom no independent body of Electors ought ever to select or prefer a representative:—Those whom they are bound to encourage, to bring forward, and to return, are worthy and independent neighbours, whether Land-Proprietors, Merchants, or Manufacturers; every neighbourhood or county affording men possessed of private virtue, talents, public spirit, and independence, if they were called forth and duly countenanced by virtuous and sensible Electors. Public-spirited and intelligent Candidates are, for so onerous a service, to be preferred to others more wealthy but devoid of mental energies; while it should never be forgotten that the profligate in private life, and the desperate in pecuniary circumstances, are as unable as they are unlikely to resist the overtures of a powerful faction, or the overwhelming corruption of a Minister.

21. Let the Law, like the Universities, be represented, if necessary, by members elected from its three principal Inns of Court. Let Scotchmen elect the forty-five Scotch members. Let Bankers take care of their shops, their credit, and the property of their customers. Let Placemen do that public duty faithfully for which they receive their salaries. And let Peers be content with the constitutional influence of their own House:—but, let the people, on their parts, protect and secure their own Voice and Representation, by choosing no Steward of their public concerns whom they would not entrust with their dearest and most important private interests, and on whose experience, prudence, and discretion, they would not rely as Arbitrators of their personal fortunes, as Executors of their last wills, or as Guardians of their children! Chosen with such views by the unanimous inclination, feeling, and voice of the whole people, the House of Commons would continue the Saviour and Blessing of the country; and, through its vast power, the beneficent and just guardian of the whole human race.

COMMON SENSE.

Jan. 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS Mr. GLENIE's paper on the infinite incommensurability of the circumference of a circle to the diameter, and of the area to the square of the diameter, has naturally occasioned a great deal of conversation on the subject, particularly among men of letters and science; and as I was present at a meeting of the Royal Society when an abstract of it was read, you may, I believe, depend on the following succinct account of it as nearly correct.

The paper itself consists of two parts; in the first of which Mr. Glenie delivers simple, concise, and rapidly approximating geometrical expressions, both for the circumference and the area of the circle, peculiarly calculated for expediting and facilitating many of the most important mechanical operations in the various occurrences of life.

In the second, after delivering general expressions in the form of series, equal to the circumference and the area, in terms of the diameter and the perimeters of inscribed polygons, he demonstrates in a direct manner, both by means of the tenth book of Euclid's Elements, which treats of incommensurable magnitudes, and also without it, from the terms of these series themselves, that the circumference of the circle and the diameter, as well as the area and the square of the diameter, are not only incommensurable, and incommensurable also in power and in cube, but are likewise incommensurable in all powers, or are infinitely incommensurable, or, to speak perhaps more correctly, as he has justly observed, that no multiple whatsoever, either of the ratio, which the circumference has to the diameter, or of that which the area has to the square of the diameter, will produce a ratio that has its antecedent to its consequent, as number is to number. By thus effecting what no person ever did before, and what has baffled the efforts of the human race for some thousand years, he has succeeded in putting to rest the much celebrated problem relative to the quadrature of the circle, which has agitated the scientific world for such a length of time, and for the solution of which high rewards have been offered in different countries. Nothing short of a demonstration of the circumference being infinitely incommensurable to the diameter, could prove the impossibility of the

the quadrature of the circle, or amount to a solution of that famous problem. And this Mr. Glenie, it seems, has, the first of all mankind, effected in a direct and most satisfactory manner.

His rendering the tenth book of Euclid's Elements essentially subservient to the solution, certainly shews much ingenuity on his part. And the application he has made of that element, in the demonstration, must unquestionably be allowed, even by those who may be disposed to envy or dislike him, to be extremely beautiful. And it cannot be denied that he has manifested a superiority to other men, both in a knowledge of the *Mathesis* and the proper modes of employing it. "*Mathematica multi sciunt, mathesis pauci.*"

True it is that Mr. Lambert, in the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres, at Berlin, for 1761, shews on the supposition of what in reality has no existence, namely, the commensurability of an arc of a circle to the radius, that the tangent of that arc is incommensurable to the same radius, and, reciprocally, that every tangent, that is commensurable to the radius, is not that of an arc that is commensurable to it; and from thence, and the tangent of forty-five degrees, which is equal to the radius, infers that the circumference is not to the radius as one whole number to another. His words are these: "*Toutes les fois qu'un arc de cercle quelconque est commensurable au rayon, la tangente de cet arc lui est incommensurable, et reciproquement, toute tangente commensurable n'est point celle d'un arc commensurable.*" The truth however is this, that there is no arc whatsoever of a circle that is commensurable to the radius. This is the sum and substance of what he has done on this subject, which amounts to but little, and indeed to nothing as to the solution of the problem, whether the quadrature of the circle be or be not possible. For this a direct demonstration was necessary of the infinite incommensurability of the circumference to the diameter, or of the area to the square of the diameter. And Mr. Glenie is the first person who has given such a demonstration. Mr. Legendre, following Mr. Lambert, infers, from a continued fraction for expressing 0, when the tangent is supposed to vanish, that the square of the circumference is an irrational number. But he has given no approximation towards it, or mode of expressing it. And he does not even

shew whether this irrational number be or be not an algebraical one, or the root of an equation of a finite number of terms. Here also he stops short, acknowledging that he can go no farther. His words are these: "*Il est probable que le nombre π (la demi-circonference, dont le rayon est 1) n'est pas même compris dans les irrationnelles algebriques, c'est à dire, qu'il ne peut être la racine d'une équation algebrique d'un nombre fini de terms; dont les coefficients sont rationnels: mais il paroît très difficile de démontrer rigoureusement cette proposition: nous pouvons seulement faire voir, que le carré de π est encore un nombre irrationnel.*"

A FRIEND TO SCIENCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE in your last month's publication, a letter from Mr. J. Collet, of Eversham, relating to an insect called by him the American Blight, which, he says, is likely to ruin the orchards, and that few orchards are free from it; that it appeared about ten years ago, and is supposed to originate from the poplars. You have also published another letter signed A. Z. in which this last writer speaks of the depredations committed by this blight in Rhode Island, there called the canker-worm; that the remedy used for its prevention or destruction, is a streak of tar round the tree, but he knows not of what species it is; and, as I think I saw remarked by another of your correspondents, that he could not learn from any work treating upon this subject, the nature or history of this insect, I am induced to send you the following observations from Dr. Hill's Review of the Works of the Royal Society, being a description of the kermes and cochineal insects, published, I believe, about the year 1751.—"The kermes, says he, is an insect of the nature of those which we frequently meet with on our fruit-trees, in form of little crusts or scabs, and which our gardeners have called the green-house bug. Reaumur, the only author that has entered thoroughly into their history, calls them, from their great resemblance to galls and other vegetable excrescences, gall-insects: they are of the number of those, the male of which has wings, and the female not. The male is never regarded, nor appears to belong to the family: he flies about at his pleasure, and is as often seen about other trees as the shrub he was produced on. The female

female, on the contrary, remains for a great part of her life fixed to the place where she is first seen, and has very little the appearance of an animal. The part of their life which they spend in this fixed state, is that in which they are most the object of our observation; that in which they grow most and produce their young; in all which time they appear a very portion of the branch they adhere to; and, what is most singular, is, that, the larger they grow, the less they look like animals; and while they are employed in laying thousands of eggs, one would take them for nothing but mere galls. Such are the gall-insects in general. There are a great variety of them. The particular species called *kermes*, is of a roundish form, or, more determinately speaking, is of the figure of a sphere, from which a small segment has been cut in one part; it is by this part it adheres to the tree from which it draws its nourishment. Such is the figure of the female; when full grown, she much resembles a kind of purse or bag, formed of a tough and strong membrane, of a bluish black, like that of a ripe plum, and in the same manner covered with a fine grey powder. This is the natural color of the *kermes*; what we see of it is, indeed, usually of a reddish brown color, but this is owing to its having been wetted with vinegar in the curing. It is in this state that the creature deposits its eggs; these are round, of the bigness of a small pin's head, and of a scarlet color, easily crushed, and full of a fine rich juice, in which the virtue of the drug consists. As the creature begins to lay these, she provides for their safety. She does not leave them exposed on the bark of the tree, but draws them under her own belly; the skin of her belly is pressed upwards by them, as they are laid in greater and greater numbers; and, in fine, when they are all laid, is every way squeezed close to the back. The creature has now done her office, and dies; her body, however, remains fixed to the place where it was, and forms a kind of hollow shell, under which the eggs are preserved safe from all injuries till the time of their hatching. It is in this state that the *kermes* are gathered for medical uses; but, if left on the shrub, the eggs soon after hatch, and produce a multitude of young ones, some of which are destined to no further change but that of their increased bigness; but others, after they have passed the proper time of rest in the chrysalis state, become flies, and are the males which afterwards

impregnate their sister females of the same brood. The young *kermes* are extremely small, and scarcely distinguishable on the branches without the help of glasses; they are very nimble at this time, and continue so from the month of June, in which they are hatched, till the month of March, in the following spring; they acquire very little bigness in the summer and ensuing cold season, and are not regarded till the time of their fixing themselves, which is in the beginning of March: when once fixed, they soon begin to grow large; they are quickly of the bigness of a millet seed, of a scarlet color, with some little tufts of a white cottony matter on their backs, and a downy bed of the same color under their bellies. At this time the males may be observed always hopping and flying about them: they are extremely small, have only two wings, and are of a dusky greyish color, with a cast of red in it; their antennæ are very slender, and they have two hairs or filaments growing from the hinder part of the body, and between them are placed their organs of generation, in form of a very small oblong body, bending downwards. A careful observer, may, at a proper season, find many opportunities of seeing these males impregnate the females or common *kermes*. After this the female begins to grow larger, and particularly to swell and become more convex. In the month of April, they are found nearly of their full size, but containing only a clear red liquor, and, in three weeks or a month after this, they will have laid their eggs, and become in a condition to be gathered for use. The life of the female is of about a year, that of the male is less; for, as soon as he has done his office, and impregnated the female, he dies.—Such is the genuine history of this animal, so long mistaken for a mere vegetable excrescence.

So near a resemblance does cochineal bear to *kermes*, that Reaumur, who called this last by the name of gall-insects, has given the former that of two-gall-insects. They pass a great part of their lives as the gall-insects do, fixed to the same spot on the plant they feed on; but they have so much more of the insect form about them, that they are not in danger of being mistaken, like them, for galls, or vegetable excrescences; the rings or circular wrinkles on their bodies, are so far from being accidental, or the effect of drying, that they may be always seen in them in every state.

There are different species of two-gall insects

insects, but that peculiarly valuable, and which we call cochineal, feeds only on the opuntia; which is a singular plant, having no stalk, but being composed of flat and succulent bodies called leaves, growing upon, and out of, one another. The fruit has some resemblance to our figs, but wants their luxurious taste: its juice is a fine red, and tinges the urine of people who eat of it in such a manner, as to make it resemble pure blood. It is evident enough that the high color of the cochineal is owing to this juice, and it would be an idle scheme to attempt to procure animals of the same use in dying from any other plant or tree whose juices had nothing of the color.

The female animal, which alone is what we call cochineal, when full grown, is impregnated by copulation with the winged male as she remains fixed to the plant; after this the male dies, and from this time the female has the embryos increasing in magnitude within her.

Lewenhoeck was a little out in his egg story. The creature is viviparous; and, indeed, without our having been particularly informed of this, any body but himself would have discovered as much by what he saw; the bodies being evidently not eggs but embryos. The young ones they produce are partly such as are to remain during their whole lives in that form, only increasing in size, which is the case in regard to the females; partly such, as after a time are to pass the proper state of chrysalis, and come forth the winged males, which are to impregnate the females for another generation. The young female cochineals, like all other gall and two-gall insects, run about the plant for some time, and afterwards fix themselves on one spot, from which they never remove; they do not erode the leaves, but only plunge a kind of trunk, they are furnished with at their head, deep into them; and by the means of it suck up the juices destined for their nourishment. They are quick breeders, and furnish several gatherings in a year. Every female brings forth, each time, some thousands of young, the females of which soon arrive at a state of impregnation, and are fit for collecting for use.

It appears to me indubitably certain that the insect described by Dr. Hill, is the same insect alluded to by your correspondents: they are very common at Exeter, which is but 22 miles N. E. of this town; and I have been shown at Ashburton, 8 miles N. of this place, where they were, about four years ago, pointed

out to me as a great curiosity, and as a newly imported insect, which was supposed to be injurious to the apple-trees, but which no one knew any thing about; its appearance exactly corresponds with Dr. Hill's description of the kermes, but he does not seem to regard it as a noxious insect; on the contrary, that it may be applied to advantageous and medicinal purposes. Upon this head I can give no opinion, though the hint may perhaps be worthy of consideration to those more conversant with such subjects. At a parish within four miles of Totnes, they are beginning to abound and to alarm; and every expedient to destroy them has hitherto proved unsuccessful; but at Totnes, or in any part of its immediate vicinity, except as above, where there is much produced, I have not heard of their appearance. At Totnes, I am certain there are none, nor do I believe that the poplars have any thing to do with their production, protection or preparation; because, in many places, where there are no poplars, these insects abound; and in other places, where there are poplars, they are not to be seen. Whether they do an injury, we have yet had no opportunity of judging, and it remains to be determined, whether they may not be turned to a good account. If they really are so pernicious to the apple-trees, as is stated by your correspondent, the more important part of the subject is to discover a remedy; upon this I can offer no suggestion, but if any thing should be found out which will answer this end, I will take the liberty of communicating it through the medium of your useful Repository.

If you think these observations will contribute towards gratifying the curiosity of your correspondents, and are deserving a place in your Magazine, they are much at your service.

Totnes, J. CORNISH, JUN.
Dec. 17, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE recent valuable publications of Sir George Staunton, Dr. Hager, and Mr. Marshman, have attracted considerable attention to that highly-interesting and curious subject, the Chinese language.

The work of Mr. Marshman holds forth a system for the acquirement of this language, surpassing greatly, by its facility, the labors of earlier writers; since the

idea

idea of Chinese entertained by them maybe seen in the following extract from the preface of Fourmont to his grammar; where, speaking of his brother, who had been making some advances in the language, he says,

"Sed Frater Fratrem non secutus est diu, terruit labor etiam Latinas Dictionariorum Synicorum, tantorum significationes solummodo exscribentem, et"

"Non aliter quam qui adverso vix flumine hembum,
Remigiis subigit, si brachia forte remisit,
Atque illum in præceps prono rapit alveus anne."

"Hoc imminere periculi, et"

"Ex illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri
Spes Sinæ et fractæ vires."

"Denique tanta cum subiit è longiore et alieno opere, desperatio ut ante annum 1726, non solum exscriptionem omnem, sed etiam omne linguæ Synicæ studium, tanquam nimis difficile, penitus abjiceret, et exinde, alios atque alios, qui mea transcriberent, adolescentes, quærere fuerim coactus."

That printed Dictionaries of this language have been in preparation, I have little doubt, and the following quotations, from Fourmont's preface and dedication, are, I submit, sufficiently clear to justify this assertion.

"Opus profecto annorum septem et viginti, ab anno 1715 ad annum 1742. Quod cum (contineat) Characterum Synicorum numero 120,000, delineationem, sculptionemque:"—again,

"Cum Dictionaria amplissima sex, Characteribus iisdem Hieroglyphicis, &c."

Again,

"Sive quæ ipse ego elaboravi Dictionaria sex."

Likewise,

"Donec igitur certis et indubitatis exemplis ea pernoscerem omnia, delinearetur aut sculperetur, character ullus, nisi in speciminis locum, id vero cavere oportuit maxime."

Speaking of his past labors, he says, "Characteres 70,000 primum legere, eosdem delineatori seligere, tum delineatos Sculptori tradere, postea, ad specimen impressos, unum post alium examinare, quam longum!"

In hujus prioris Dictionarii characteribus non adest, neque ob spatii angustias adesse poterat, nisi numerus characteris, quotus in clavi esset sua. At in eo quod per tonos est, ita ejus quo character delineandus, ligni spatium divisit delineator."

Atqui delineatio & sculptio hujus modi, opus maximum.

Atque hæc sufficient, de iis quæ meditationes Synicæ commemorarunt dictionariis, sed iisdem primo loco elaboratis, naturâ ipsâ duce, egrediebatur Grammatica."

An interesting Essay upon the Chinese Language, by J. P. Abel Rémusat, lately made its appearance at Paris, and has subsequently found its way into this country. This gentleman in his work speaks repeatedly of Dictionaries, though he does not determine whether they are printed or not; however, if we may judge from the conclusion of the following passages, a printed Dictionary has either made its appearance at Paris, or is soon likely to do so.

"Je n'ai pas même eu le secours d'un Dictionnaire. La Bibliothèque Imperiale, qui contient des richesses immenses en tout genre, ne possède, que tout au plus, seize à dix-huit Dictionnaires Chinois-Européens."—"Les circonstances, ne m'ont pas permis, de les consulter."—"Aussi l'impression du Dictionnaire du Vatican, ordonnée par un décret du 22 Octobre, 1808, est elle attendue avec impatience."

I avail myself of the widely-extended circulation possessed by your valuable Miscellany, to inquire, of your numerous readers, if a printed Dictionary of the Chinese language ever did make its appearance. A valuable one in manuscript may be met with at the library in the East-India House.

Clifford's Inn,
Dec. 11, 1811.

R. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. BRYANT says, of the Egyptians, "To them is attributed the invention of the zodiac and sphere; and they are said to have first observed accurately the solstitial points, and to have determined the year." *Anc. Myth. v. 4, p. 385.* It is agreeable to contemplate how much information has been obtained from India since Mr. Bryant published his book on Mythology,—a writer so entirely of our own day, that I well recollect visiting him at his house near Windsor. The zodiac, it is now manifest, was known among the Brahmins long before the period to which Diodorus Siculus, or Macrobius, traced the instruction of some of the Greek philosophers to the priests of Egypt; and even before it could have been sculptured on the walls of Dendera, or Latopolis. We must therefore

therefore consider any alterations which the Egyptian priests introduced into the zodiacal symbols, as corruptions. Bailly's opinion, that the Hindoo zodiac is the original of all those which have been discovered, may, I believe, be adopted without much risk of error. The first degrees of Aries corresponded with the 21st of March, in the Egyptian zodiac, whereas on that day Taurus commenced the year in the Indian. The precession of the equinoxes had already made the difference of a degree. Can one doubt of the priority of the Brahminical zodiac?

In the 62d volume of the *Phil. Trans.* p. 353, there is an engraving of the Rasi Chakra, or Indian Zodiac, taken from the ceiling of a Choultry, in the Madurah country. It is square, and there are many others of the same form in the Pagodas. This zodiac is divided into four compartments. Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, are together in one division: Leo, Virgo, Libra, in another: Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, in the third compartment; and Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, in the last. The reasons adduced to explain why these particular images were selected as the zodiacal constellations, or why arranged in their present order, cannot be considered satisfactory.

It having been erroneously taken for granted, that astronomy was invented in Egypt, nothing could be more specious than the idea, that Aquarius, or the Man with a Pitcher, referred to the overflowing of the Nile. But what shall we say now it is proved that Aquarius belonged to the Indian zodiac? I never could see much sense in the assertion, that the sun goes backwards, like a crab, in Cancer; or like a goat, in Capricorn. And, why the goat, to make its sportive movements, should end in a fish, I never could conceive. We have been taught, that the equinoctial balance is happily typified in Libra. But Libra corresponded not with the equinox, when Taurus opened the year. On difficulties of this sort I will not dwell, because they are wholly lost and absorbed in a single objection; namely, that all adaptation of these portentous astronomical monuments to the months, or seasons, of the year, is puerile, and clearly inadmissible, on account of the precession of the equinoxes; which, since the invention of the zodiac, has thrown back the vernal equinox to the first decan of Pisces. When the poet tells us in the *Georgics*,

that the Bull opens the year with his golden horns, I conclude, that he owed the knowledge of this circumstance in the Indian zodiac, to his skill as an antiquarian. Was it not very natural to refer the unfolding of existence, the beginning of things, to that season at which all nature acknowledges, in a peculiar manner, the presence and energies of the Incomprehensible Ethereal Spirit?

Viewing the zodiac as distributed into four equal compartments, in each of which the first sign predominates over the other two, I conceive them to deliver down, from time immemorial, a concise allegory.

Taurus, or the Ethereal Fire, impregnates in Gemini, the Crab, or Chaos. So united, their energy is significantly expressed by the Lion, who rules the second division as the Bull does the first. The Lion creates nature, typified by Virgo, existing under the dominion of Justice, in Libra. The other half of the zodiac commences with the destructive power of Scorpio. His attendants are the hunter Sagittarius, and Capricorn, the symbol of death to the inferior animals. But, as Hope has never abandoned the earth, that precious gift which the Almighty in his beneficence has conferred upon mankind, the great Dew of India, Dhanavantara, presents himself with his urn of amreeta, and dominates in the last compartment of the circle.

I shall mention a very few of the many authorities which I have to state for this interpretation of the zodiac. In Mr. Hunter's collection, now removed from London to Scotland, there is a Neapolitan medal of the zodiacal bull with a human face. The asterisc of the sun is over the back of this Taurine Bacchus, and the triangle of the Eastern Triad in the space between his legs. The common coins of Syracuse exhibit the same idea, and the *urus*, or wild bull, recurs on innumerable Greek medals. Add to these facts, the extraordinary devotion and solemnity with which the bull is revered in India. The Gemini of the Indian zodiacs (see Sir Wm. Jones's, Mr. Moor's, and that of the *Encyclopædia Londinensis*) are generally male and female: in that of the *Phil. Transact.* the bond of union is so marked that it cannot be mistaken. The crab is a watery symbol. In the ornaments of a basaltine figure at Strawberry-hill, it typifies the productive power of the chaotic deep. On the ancient medals of Sicily we find the productive quality of this constellation

constellation marked by a cornucopia issuing from the mouth of the crab. For the adoption of the lion as a symbol of the sun, I refer the reader to D'Hancarville. Virgo, it will not be disputed, is Ceres, or Nature; and Libra, Justice. In one of the Egyptian planispheres, according to Kircher, the divinity, in the place of Scorpio, leaves no doubt as to the import of the Scorpion. Krishna's victory over Kaliyà took place in the Via Lactea, or Yamuna, which accounts for the Milky Way in the fourth compartment of the planisphere. Sagittarius and Capricorn, the centaur and antelope, are alluded to in Horace's tenth Epistle; for the antelope belongs properly to the class *cervus*.

*Cervus equum pugnâ melior communibus
herbis*

*Pellebat: donec minor in certamine longo
Imploravit opes hominis frænumque recepit.
Sed postquam victor violens discessit ab
hoste,*

*Non equitem dorso, non frænum depulit
ore.*

The prevalence of the Scorpion destroys that of the Bull, which explains the derivation of *Κενταυρος*, the Centaur, from *κεντρω* and *ταυρος*. The zodiacal Bull is pricked with a dagger by the hunter in the Mithraic Monuments, and in a statue at the British Museum.

I farther conclude that Capricorn related to the use of the animals as food, whether fish, flesh, or birds, (for the latter are found in Sir Wm. Jones's zodiac) from a medal struck in honour of the Emperor Augustus, which has on it the sign Capricorn, with a cornucopia rising from its back, to signify that abundance of every kind prevailed under his fortunate auspices. I had assumed that Aquarius was *Dhanavantara** from the reason of the case. The other day, at Mr. Tassie's, I met with an impression of a gem in the Florentine Cabinet, of Aquarius, pouring the stream from his urn, while a shower of flowers expresses, as in the Mahabârat Geeta, the union of the two ingredients, the water of life and vegetable juices, which compose the amreeta. *Dhanishta* is the name of the first lunar mansion of Aquarius.

In Kircher's northern and southern planispheres it will be seen, that the constellations next to the zodiac corroborate the explanation which I here beg

leave to submit with great humility to the public. For example, (and not to lengthen this paper unnecessarily) in the third compartment, that of the evil principle, one figure over the Scorpion carries fire and sword in his hands: another cuts off the head of an antelope. The dog and hawk refer to the hunter-state of society, for both are used in chasing the antelope in India; and Capricorn is evidently an antelope in all the Indian zodiacs of which I have seen engravings.

These are some of the grounds upon which I regard the Indian zodiac as the basis of all heathen mythology and poetry. Its inventors have inscribed, in indelible characters, on the heavens around us, what appeared to them to be the history of mankind. To this quadruple division of the signs belong those four heads of Brahma, Vishnu, Siva, and Krishna, which occur together so frequently in the sculpture of the East. There belong also to these compartments four principal ideas, which have descended in triumph down the stream of Time, transfusing themselves through man's intellectual horizon. I will endeavour to express them by four correspondent terms; Creation, Preservation, Destruction, Renovation.

JOHN FRANK NEWTON.

Chester-street, Feb. 6, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE basis upon which England has erected her greatness is Commerce.—If we look back to the first glimmerings of authentic history, and trace, from thence up to the present times, the various states which have successively raised themselves upon the same foundation, we shall see that the rise of their power has been gradual, and its fall invariably precipitate and fatal. To the rich inheritance of these nations, England has ultimately succeeded, and with the ruins of their commerce and fleets, she has raised herself a naval fabric, broader at its base, higher in its elevation, and more splendid in its structure, than any that have preceded it. It is upon commerce that her dominion has been erected, and every nation, whose greatness has been built upon the same foundation, has fallen suddenly, and in the midst of its prosperity. Is the same fate likely to attend the naval dominion of England? Has she already attained the zenith of her greatness? And will her power decline with the same rapidity that has marked the fall of her great commercial predecessors?

* See Wilkins's translation of the Geeta, p. 146, and Maurice's *Indian Antiquities*, vol. 2, p. 341.

predecessors? These are questions which we hear occasionally agitated, and which, in the minds of Englishmen at least, must excite the most lively interest. If the fate of those nations is not likely to be also the fate of England, there must then exist some essential difference between England and them: but does any such difference exist? Certainly there does; and it consists in this, that those nations have all fallen by means of an attack which, from the local situation of England, never can be made upon her; I mean an attack on the land-side. If we look to the History of the nations which have preceded her in naval dominion, we shall see that the ocean has been the source of their grandeur, and that the land has been the cause of their fall: we shall see that the same commerce that made them great and powerful at sea, made them weak and feeble on land, by exhausting their energies upon their fleets and naval armaments, which were necessary for the protection of their commerce, and which offered more inducements to the daring and adventurous, than the land service: we shall see that such has been their local situation, that their fleets, in which their chief strength has consisted, have never been able to form a line of protection around them; that they have all been accessible on the land-side; and that by attacks from that quarter, where maritime strength could avail them nothing, they have all successively fallen. Tyre, the father of commercial nations, occupied a situation which rendered it less accessible than most of the nations which have in turn inherited its maritime greatness; yet, however, though its peculiar situation enabled it to bring its powerful fleets to its defence, the facility of approach, which its junction with the land gave to the victorious arms of Alexander, led to its ruin; and it fell, like its children, (if I may so term its successors in naval dominion) by an attack on the land-side. Carthage, its immediate offspring, fell in like manner: had it been content to struggle with its great rival on its proper element—the sea, it might have held its naval empire during a much longer period than it did. In modern times, we have beheld Venice, in the midst of her splendor, and whilst her gallees still covered the seas, fall from her exalted station, to a level with the other Italian states, by a single blow on the land-side, inflicted by the league of Cambray. The Hollanders, too, have

fallen in the midst of their prosperity by a similar attack; by an attack on the land-side.

The commerce of France, likewise, and her navy, have been neglected and ruined by the same cause. The sanguinary wars which the revolution drew upon her, required her utmost efforts; and the necessity she was under of defending herself upon the land-side, left her neither leisure nor means to attend to her fleets. Now England, as an island, is incapable of falling by the same means, and therefore the fate of other commercial nations ought not to alarm us; seeing, however, that the weakness of their land-forces has invariably been the cause of their fall, it behoves us to attend to ours; and, though our navy should ever be the first object of our care, yet our land-forces, as they may one day or other be necessary for our protection, should always be preserved upon a footing of respectability.

Kentish-Town, Dec. 10, 1811. II.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING always found your pages open to any observations that had a tendency to benefit either the public or individuals of merit, especially when in obscurity through neglect; I must now press you a little farther on the same score; although the objects I wish to plead for, I must confess, are incapable of feeling for their own wretched situation, the injuries they are receiving, and have for years received, and are so far from complaining of neglect and obscurity, that they can only excite pity by their silent solitary abandonment.

There are two bodies of men in this country, who I know can, and I trust will, relieve them when their present condition is sufficiently displayed, and the causes of their slow destruction; when their enemies are pointed out; and the neglect of those, who ought to be their guardians, exposed: and, although I cannot assert that I have a commission to plead for them, except from my injured feelings, yet I hope, when I assure you that they cannot plead for themselves, I may be allowed to dictate for them at least a *Petition*, and that you will on my part present the following with due humility.

Jan. 10, 1812.

G. CUMBERLAND.

[The humble *Petition* of nearly all the *Ancient Monuments*, in this kingdom, of burgesses,

burgesses, squires, knights, cross-legged and others, heroes, nobles, princes, queens, and kings; also that of abbots, bishops, &c. &c. To which is added that of screens, choirs, sacristies, private-chapels, and cathedrals.]

To the Venerable Society of Antiquaries, the Honorable Society of Arts, and the Royal Academy.

Sheweth,

That your Petitioners are the best remains of the works of the most eminent artists of their times, executed by the commands of exalted and virtuous characters, without any regard to expense, and from the most pious motives; that in them exist still the best resemblances of the clergy, warriors, and nobility, of these realms, although cruelly dismembered, fractured, and insolently mutilated. But that which your petitioners have most cause to complain of, is, that, through the negligence of the clergy, the ignorance of corporations, and the disregard of the present race of nobility and gentry, they are delivered over in general to the greatest enemies they have ever had since they were first created out of stone and marble by artists deserving immortality though now forgot, and whose names have perished before their beautiful works were quite obliterated by the infernal hosts of sordid *Whitewashers*, whose annual dawblings have already in many places half extinguished their beauties, and now bid fair, if not speedily opposed, to completely envelope them in artificial stalagmites, a fag of mortar, and a shell of mud.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly hope, that, as it seems impossible to give taste to the clergy, or liberality to corporations, and as none now but artists and antiquarians seem to care about them, the *Antiquarians* will be pleased to reflect on their duty, and solicit Parliament for an act to punish with slitting of noses, and cutting off of ears, &c. &c. any person whatever who shall presume hereafter, to *whitewash* monuments, either Gothic or Saxon, under pretence of embellishing them, but in reality with a tendency to their slow demolition, many fine foliages being now become, by this infamous invention, solid amorphous masses, jewels obliterated from crowns, robes of fur converted into dabs of plaister, chains of honour to leathern straps, swords to walking sticks, eyes blinded, mouths gagged, ears plugged up, noses stopped, and hair reduced to the thrums of old mops, while coats of arms are now coats of plaister, and coats of mail are no longer visible.

They next hope that the Society of Arts will offer a handsome premium to the person who shall discover, by any chemical process, a mode of dissolving the long laborious dressings of these accursed *Whitewashers*, so as to deliver them from the incubus of malice that now, in

fifty folds, envelopes some of the most ill-used of them; and then they hope and trust that, without a miracle, the eyes of the members of the *Royal Academy* will be opened, and seeing, what they will then be enabled very easily to see, the purest and most venerable forms; ornaments necessary to be studied by those who would wish to excel in historical painting; proportions, the result of the deepest geometrical studies, united with the most exquisite taste; and elevations that lift up the minds of the very stupidest of mankind. They will not fail to send a column of their best students through the kingdom, with the younger *Stothard* at their head, to actively arrest the hand of Time, by scrupulously delineating all that his slow but persevering hand has spared; and, these ends accomplished, as they ought to be, no one can doubt that the *Regent* will collect their drawings for the national benefit, and ultimately place them in the archives of the British Museum, there to remain as helps to art, and the immortal monuments of national grandeur.

And your humble Petitioners, &c.

THE WHITEWASHED MONUMENTS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE observed with much satisfaction that you frequently allude, with becoming exultation, to the rapid increase of libraries and literary societies throughout the empire. The establishment of these institutions has had a powerful tendency to hasten the advancement of knowledge, and perhaps has contributed more than any other circumstance to obtain for the times in which we live, the title of "the Age of Liberal Inquiry."

In hours of relaxation from business, men will have amusement. The efforts of moralists have, therefore, properly been directed to persuade them to adopt those, which are not only innocent in themselves, but ultimately lead to mental and moral improvement. Sentiments, somewhat similar to these, have lately been diffused, with uncommon rapidity, among the thinking part of the people of Scotland; and various societies have arisen for the purpose of promoting the dissemination of knowledge. Views, something analogous to them, must have actuated a few individuals in this city; for they last year* formed a society, to which they gave the name of "the Edinburgh Institute." The principal object this in-

* In September 1810.

stitution has in view, is, to have lectures delivered in a popular manner, on scientific and literary subjects, at a moderate expence, (so moderate as to make it accessible to all who have the least taste for such studies*) and at convenient hours to those whose professional avocations prevent them from attending academical prelections. It is also intended that a meeting shall be held monthly, for reading original papers, on scientific, philosophical, or literary, subjects. The members, however, being mostly engaged in the active bustle of commercial pursuits, these papers have not hitherto been numerous. The management of this institution is vested in a council of twenty, elected annually from among the members. The Rev. William Tennant, L.L.D. M.A.S. is the present president. The arrangement for the second session, which commenced on the first of October 1811, and will terminate in May 1812, are lectures on Natural Philosophy, Meteorology, Electricity, and Galvanism, Philosophy of History, and Oratory. There is reason to suppose that the professors of our university look upon this institution in a favourable manner, already has one of them†, with the munificent liberality of a great mind, given the most substantial proofs of his approbation. The founders of the institution have several ulterior projects in view, such as the purchase of a complete set of philosophical apparatus, the formation of a museum, &c. but the execution of these plans must eventually depend upon the support which the citizens of our town are disposed to afford; and unfortunately they have not, *hitherto*, been much distinguished for that public spirit which alone can secure the existence of an institution founded upon liberal principles, and depending upon popular favour for its continuance. I am persuaded it will not *now* be said that the being able to give a rational account of the phenomena which the material world continually exhibits, has a tendency to render men less fit for the discharge of the duties of the merchant or the manufacturer. And that the more intelligent part of your readers will rejoice to learn that one other cause, however small its effect may be, is added to those which are, by slow, but certain, steps, meliorating the condition of mankind, and hastening the dissemination of right opinions, by diffu-

sing the principles of an enlightened philosophy and a pure religion.

A MEMBER OF THE EDINBURGH
Nov. 1811. INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

IN your useful Magazine, dated February 1, I have seen some ingenious observations, endeavouring to shew, "That, among the chief stumbling-blocks of infidelity, may be mentioned, the supernatural longevity of the antediluvian patriarchs, whose alleged duration so far exceeded the vital impulse of animated existence, as to throw discredit on the whole of the sacred writings."

The ingenious author then proceeds to refer us to the fifth chapter of Genesis for a solution of this long-contested problem.

And he remarks that, "The numerals of the Old Testament appear on this hypothesis, to have been exaggerated by the different modes of arithmetical notation, in fashion at different ages of the world," &c. &c.; and that even "a Hebrew transcriber himself, at the distance of a few hundred years, would be likely to mistake the more ancient notation of that language, particularly after the invention and general introduction of the Arabic notation."

By notation the author evidently means the Rabbinical punctuation, and it is remarkable that the very chapter to which he has referred as bearing evidence against the longevity of the antediluvian patriarchs, affords an incontestable proof to the contrary, which I am sure will incline the candid author to acknowledge when the fifth chapter of Genesis is fairly explained to him.

The Rabbinical punctuation is so far from having any canonical authority, that it did not commence until about 900 years after the birth of the Messiah, though the Rabbins now pretend to have a tradition, that it always existed from the beginning.

But their ancestors, the Israelites, were always a rebellious people; in every age examples of it are recorded in the holy Scriptures. And their rebellion against the son of David, the eternal king of Israel, predicted by all the prophets of God, "whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting!"—*Micah*, v. 2. "The living Word of God," the creator of heaven and earth, even "Jesus, the Christ, the son of the living God."—*Matth.* xvi. 16. "Who con-

* One guinea annually.

† Professor Christison.

victed the Scribes and Pharisees of attempting to pervert one of the written commandments of God (the 5th), by their tradition."—*Matth.* xv. 2 to 9.

But I shall now return to the fifth chapter of Genesis, to which I have been referred by your ingenious correspondent.

It is remarkable that the Holy Hebrew

Scriptures, even the first book that was ever written, should bear testimony to the arithmetical rule of addition, as used even to this day, beginning the line of figures on the right hand, in the exact order of units, tens, hundreds, and thousands.

The following table of the ages of the patriarchs, in the fifth chapter of Genesis will demonstrate this.

The Ages of the Antediluvian Patriarchs as recorded in the Fifth Chapter of Genesis.

	Thousands.	Hundreds	Tens.	Units	Arithmetical Rule of Addition.
Verse 3. And Adam lived an hundred and thirty years, and begat (a son) in his own likeness, after his image, and called his name Seth. }	0	1	30	0	130
4. And the days of Adam after he had begotten Seth were eight hundred years; and he begat sons and daughters : }	0	8	0	0	800
5. And all the days that Adam lived were nine hundred and thirty years. }	0	9	30	0	930
6. And Seth lived an hundred and five years, and begat Enos : }	0	1	0	5	105
7. And Seth lived after he begat Enos eight hundred and seven years, and begat sons and daughters : }	0	8	0	7	807
8. And all the days of Seth were nine hundred and twelve years, and he died. }	0	9	1	2	912
9. And Enos lived ninety years and begat Cainan : (Heb. Kenan) }	0	0	90	0	90
10. And Enos lived after he begat Cainan eight hundred and fifteen years, and begat sons and daughters : }	0	8	1	5	815
11. And all the days of Enos were nine hundred and five years, and he died. }	0	9	0	5	905
12. And Cainan lived seventy years, and begat Mahalaleel : (Heb. Maleleel) }	0	0	70	0	70
13. And Cainan lived after he begat Mahalaleel eight hundred and forty years; }	0	8	40	0	840
14. And all the days of Cainan were nine hundred and ten years, and he died. }	0	9	1	0	910
15. And Mahalaleel lived sixty and five years and begat Jared : }	0	0	60	5	65
16. And Mahalaleel lived after he begat Jared eight hundred and thirty years, and begat sons and daughters : }	0	8	30	0	830
17. And all the days of Mahalaleel were eight hundred and ninety-five years, and he died }	0	8	90	5	895
18. And Jared lived an hundred sixty and two years, and he begat Enoch : }	0	1	60	2	162
19. And Jared lived after he begat Enoch eight hundred years : }	0	8	0	0	800
20. And all the days of Jared were nine hundred sixty and two years, and he died. }	0	9	60	2	962

	Thousands.	Hundreds	Tens.	Units.	Arithmetical Rule of Addition.
21. And Enoch lived sixty and five years, and begat Methuselah:	0	0	60	5	65
22. And Enoch walked with God after he begat Methuselah three hundred years, and begat sons and daughters	0	3	0	0	300
23. And all the days of Enoch were three hundred sixty and five years	0	3	60	5	365
24. And Enoch walked with God: and he (was) not; for God took him.					
25. And Methuselah lived an hundred eighty and seven years, and begat Lamech: ..	0	1	80	7	187
26. And Methuselah lived after he begat Lamech seven hundred eighty and two years, and begat sons and daughters:	0	7	80	2	782
27. And all the days of Methuselah were nine hundred sixty and nine years, and he died. }	0	9	60	9	969
28. And Lamech lived an hundred eighty and two years, and begat a son:	0	1	80	2	182
29. And he called his name Noah, saying; This (same) shall comfort us, concerning our work and toil of our hands, because of the ground which the Lord hath cursed.					
30. And Lamech lived after he begat Noah five hundred ninety and five years, and begat sons and daughters:	0	5	90	5	595
31. And all the days of Lamech were seven hundred seventy and seven years, and he died. }	0	7	70	7	777
32. And Noah was five hundred years old, and Noah begat Shem, Ham, and Japheth.					

From this account we may briefly extract the regular succession of the antediluvian patriarchs, from the creation of the world, down to the general deluge.

Genesis, chap. 5.	Years.	Genesis, chap. 5.	Years.
Verse 5. Adam lived	930	Verse 20. Jared lived	962
8. Seth	912	23. Enoch ..	365
11. Enos	905	29. Methuselah ..	969
14. Cainan	910	31. Lamech	777
17. Mahalaleel ..	895	32. Noah was	500

Gen. vii. 2. The flood commenced in the six hundredth year of Noah; and he had begat the eldest of his three sons (Shem, Ham, and Japheth) one hundred years before that time, so that even the two younger sons could not be much less than one hundred years of age, when they entered the ark.

The creation of the world, according to the Chronology in the Index of the quarto English Bibles, was 4004 years before Christ; and the time of the flood 2349 years before Christ; so that the time from the

creation to the flood was 1655 years; which was exactly the time that the antediluvian patriarchs existed in their regular succession, from the creation of the world down to the general deluge, according to the approved chronology in our English Bibles.

February 3, 1812.

GRANVILLE SHARP.

For

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I CAN join the respectable Philapis, brought forward by W. R. in the 32d vol. of the Monthly Magazine, page 448, in declaring, "that I am glad to perceive that bees are becoming more and more the objects of general attention, as affording a very rational amusement to the rich, and to the poor an easily-acquired profit. I also have had experience, have used Wildman's hives, those of Keys, White, Huber, Golding, Roberts, Butler, the father of the English Apiarists, the Grecian hive of Mount Hymethus, and many others; and must acknowledge that they all have their uses, in proper situations and seasons, as well as the common hive, which, by Philapis, is preferred to all others. But what is this to the purpose? According to him, all the above writers have labored in vain; and our fathers, for centuries past, had arrived at the *ne plus ultra* in the art of managing bees; and their successors have elicited no new light, though on all other subjects the discoveries have been great, beyond any thing which could have been expected. How can this be accounted for? I think I have learned much from all the above writers, and still must acknowledge myself too deficient, however I may have been thought by some to have been master of the subject. The more I have learnt (and I have had peculiar opportunities) the more diffident am I become; and yet I am persuaded I shall be able to shew, with clearness, that the plan of deprivation, so warmly recommended by Philapis, is injudicious, destructive to the bees upon the whole, and injurious to the community, whose benefit it becomes us always to have in view.

Philapis ought to have known, that, when his common hive sends out a swarm, there are left to the care of the remaining bees about 4000 young in the cells, that have never yet seen the light. These at least must be destroyed, since he places the flying bees in a new hive. And you ought to deem the lives of these of more value than those of 6000 older bees, whose wings have become so ragged by hard labor, that they cannot ascend the hive but a few times more, but must become the prey of birds and insects. This is a fact well known to every observing apiarian. But some people attend not to what they might easily see, but only to the prey; nor do they consi-

der that these 4000 young bees, with a few more added to them, would, in a favorable season, have become, had they been left in the hive, a second swarm, and gathered more honey than all the other bees, both old and young, driven into an empty hive, during all the remainder of the year, and been worth at Michaelmas from 12 to 20 shillings. In this view Philapis recommends a plan which is cruel to the 4000 bees that never were permitted to answer the end of their being, and unprofitable to the owner and the community.

But you will naturally expect that Philapis, who is so desirous of "preserving them all alive when the combs are taken," makes sure the saving the old bees driven into the new hive. I acknowledge that the plan has always appeared to me too injudicious to be practised on my own bees. But I have observed the result to others in different parts of the West, and can say, that, though they have been sometimes successful, the bees driven have generally died in the following winter; so that those, on which I would have placed the greatest hope, were destroyed in embryo, and the others by a lingering famine. I am sure, Mr. Editor, you cannot deem such a practice *humane* towards these innocent and industrious insects. To have left them to fill well the old hive, and to have applied the sulphurous match to them at Michaelmas, would have been more deserving of the epithet and more profitable to the owner, who in that case would probably have had thirty pounds of honey to sweeten the bread of his poor children; whereas the quantity taken from the old hive after the first swarm, at the time Philapis prescribes, cannot on an average exceed ten pounds, perhaps much less.

The only case, in which I can admit that driving bees from all their old combs is at all beneficial, is that of a stock which has not at all swarmed, but has been hanging out for weeks, till the hope of swarming is no more. This may indeed afford you thirty pounds of honey about Lammas. When the bees are driven into the empty hive, the brood-part of the combs, which I suppose Philapis to be able instantly to distinguish from the honey-part, should be carefully separated and fastened with willow-rods in the crown of an empty hive, as nearly as possible in their natural position. This I have often done in some experiments, though not with the view of Philapis.

Then, if possible before the combs are chilled, let the hive in which the bees have been placed be inverted, and that now containing the pieces of brood-combs be instantly placed upon it, edge to edge, and upon the stool or shelf where the stock before rested; and the bees, in the course of the night, will ascend, fasten the combs in a better manner, gladly cherish the brood by their heat, feed, from their own stomachs and the wasted honey, such as break their case-ments, and set cheerfully to work next morning, though they may use their stings on such as improperly approach their new habitation. In the evening let the under hive be taken off.

But, if any one be determined to deprive stocks that have swarmed, which I am confident has not been prudent in this part of the country since the year 1800, nor before during my observation, in answer to your correspondent W. K. it appears to me that it must strike every one, as soon as it is mentioned, that the right and best way of doing it is, when the bees are driven out in the way recommended by Philapis, which is certainly a good one, or by drumming the hive, which will have greater effect in subduing the ferocity of the bees; to cut out the side-combs, and such parts of the centre-combs as may be taken without loosening them or touching the brood; to invert the hive into which the bees have been driven; and to place the other on it, edge to edge, and the bees will proceed directly to nourish their own brood. I doubt not W. K. will see that this recommendation is preferable to that of Philapis. In this case, there is no chasm in the succession, the importance of which every apiarian ought to know; nor will the queen, that same evening, be in want of cells to lay in. But, according to the recommendation of Philapis, she must pass some days before she can have cells builded, and many hundreds of eggs must be lost; for she has not the power of withholding them: and the loss of a thousand of her eggs is, to the community, much greater than that of double the number of old bees. This is the way in which some about me deprive common hives with general success, instructed only by what this pen has written.

If the deprivation be late, Philapis himself seems to imply, that the bees will be in danger; and you and I will add, that, after swarming, however early it may be, they will be in danger, unless

we suffer the brood and some of the honey to remain in the hive. He does not seem to know, that, when the first swarm departs, there is but seldom any queen left in the hive except in embryo. Every novice will conclude, that, in such a case, every hope is lost. Of this, see "Transactions of the Apiarian Society," Nos. 6 and 7; to be had of Trewman, Exeter.

You and I and the country, Mr. Editor, feel obliged to Philapis for his letter, as it has occasioned discussion, and proceeded, without doubt, from motives of benevolence and humanity; and I am confident that the respectability of his character, as a gentleman, will secure to these hints a dispassionate perusal. If these strictures imply that he has something yet to learn (and so have we all!) in relation to these mysterious insects, I trust it will be allowed they are written with becoming modesty and candor. Should any of your readers wish to know the hives and mode of deprivation which I use myself, he may peruse "*The General Apiarium*," 2d edition, sold by Cadell and Davis, London; and also "*The Cottager's Manual on Bees*," which, inclosed, you may, if you think proper, insert in your valuable Magazine. If you are sufficiently exact in the make and management of the hives recommended in this little Tract, you will in a moderate season preserve all the bees, both young and old, and be rewarded for your trouble by all the honey they can spare; and you should certainly covet no more.

Moreton, Exeter,
Dec. 21, 1811.

J. ISAAC.

The Cottager's Manual on Bees.

THE best hives are Roberts's Preserver, and Remunerators, or Rewarders, (see plate, No. 5,) because they may be deprived with more safety to the bees, than any other hives, and much less trouble to the owner, who, if not very careless or clumsy, will not be annoyed by a bee.

The Preserver (No. 1 in the plate) is nearly globular, made of straw and splits; is in diameter, in the clear, at the mouth, seven inches, eleven at the middle or bulge, and ten from the centre of the crown to the edge; and contains two gallons and a pint of corn. The floor (No. 4.) is nine inches in diameter, half an inch thick, and made of deal. A bit, three inches long and one inch wide, is cut out of the edge. The inside of this gap is chamfered or sloped, that the bees, when placed on this floor, may walk out easily. The fore part of the hive must be

on the fore part of the floor, and reach over the gap, and prevented from sliding forward by two pegs. If a pane of glass be inserted in the back part of the Preserver, it will exhibit the combs as soon as they fill the hive. No part of these combs is ever to be taken out while the bees remain, as the whole is not more than enough for sustenance in winter.

The first Remunerator (No. 2,) is a flat hive of the same materials, four inches high in the clear, and thirteen inches broad, or in diameter; and in the back of it is a small pane of glass for inspection; in the flat top is a hole about an inch square, and about four inches from the front of the hive; and, except this hole, the top is smoothly covered with a strong coat of good mortar to enable it to bear, without bending, the weight of the Preserver when filled.

On this is placed the Preserver, when the swarm is in it, so that the bees shall pass through the gap in its floor into the Remunerator, where they will make combs, if they do not swarm, after filling the Preserver.

The second Remunerator (No. 3,) is made like the first, only it has a circular hole, five inches in diameter in the centre of the flat top; on this the first Remunerator and Preserver must be placed, that the bees may work in the second, when the first is full. See No. 5.

Under the whole a smooth board or floor should be placed on a stool, firmly fixed in the ground, on the south side of the north walk in the garden. A strong cord should tie the whole fast to the stool, and a hackle or cap to carry off the rain, should be secured by a hoop and cord over the whole.

It will be right, also, once every month, to lift up the hives and change the floor, as there will be found upon it many hundreds of bees dead of old age, which the survivors cannot carry out as they do from other hives.

If this description, which I have endeavoured to make clear, be not understood, a set of these hives should be purchased for a pattern, by which to make others; this is the safest way of proceeding.

These three hives, when well made, will cost seven shillings; and if the summer be good, and the bees do not swarm, the honey contained in the Remunerators, will more than defray the expence; to obtain which honey, observe the following directions:—

In the latter end of October, or beginning of November, force a wedge under each Remunerator in the front, so as to lift it a quarter of an inch, and push the Preserver, with its floor, two inches forward, so as to stop the square hole of the Remunerator; and if there be bees remaining in the under hives, which will but seldom happen at so late a season, they will come out in a few hours, and join their friends in the Preserver.

N. B. This should be done in the morning of some mild day.

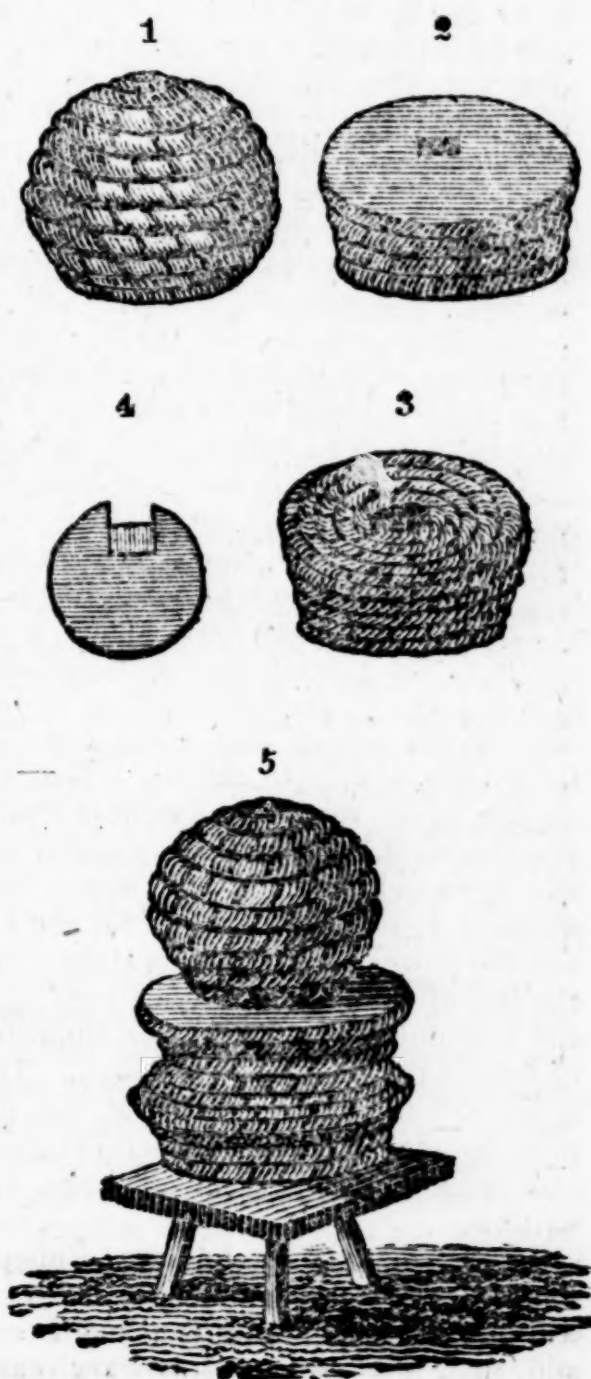
In the evening, take the hives from the stool to the ground, and immediately take up the Preserver, with its floor, and place it on the stool, with the hackle on as before, and carry away the Remunerators, which will be without bees. In the first you will perhaps find honey for use, and probably in the second empty combs, which should not be touched, but returned in the following March, with the Remunerators, to their place under the bees.

If you do not succeed in obtaining honey, or swarms, (for I assure you these are swarming hives) you must not blame me, but the year or the want of exactness on your own part.

What I have written for the use of the cottager, is, I trust, concise and plain enough to answer the purposes of benevolence, though not of profit to me. It is the result of much reflection and real practice, and will be found of more use than many learned volumes.

I am, the cottager's friend,

J. ISAACS.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE facts recently collected and published by Mr. PARKINSON, relative to the quantities, varieties, and systematic dispositions of the Fossil Remains of Animated and Vegetable Nature, which flourished in periods of obscure and remote Antiquity, have deeply affected every thinking person. The existence of such remains has never failed to excite wonder and speculation; but the embodying of all recorded observations on the subject, in the magnificent work of that Philosopher, has in a special manner excited our dormant interest.

As the passages given in your Supplementary Number, cannot fail to render further discussion of so curious a topic acceptable to your readers, I feel an irresistible impulse to introduce to them some views of my own, on the same subject; and I shall be rewarded for the trouble of portraying them, should they serve as the basis of further discussion, and have the effect of drawing, from your wide-spread correspondents, other facts and observations.

I conceive it is rendered manifest, by the writings of Mr. Parkinson and others, as indeed it is evident to every eye that has compared the *aspect* of the sea-coast with the interior of a country, (1) that the surface of these Islands, perhaps of all Europe, and perhaps of all Land, has been exposed to the action of the sea, or has been covered by the sea; —(2) that beneath the undulations of the soil, and the remains of the sea, are to be found whole strata of the remains of land-animals and vegetables; —(3) that these layers of land and marine remains are in some instances placed alternately one above another; (see Monthly Magazine, pages 363-8, published November 1, 1811,)—and (4) that these remains often consist in Europe of Animals and Vegetables, peculiar now to the Tropics, and often of species become extinct.

It appears also, that the processes employed in producing these changes, must severally have occupied, in the ordinary course of nature, many thousand years.*—Hence, the Globe itself must

have existed for ages anterior to the common interpretations of the Mosaic Chronology! Hence, the difficulty of reconciling Facts with orthodoxy in religious Faith! Hence it appears that Philosophy and Reason have been forced to bend before Spiritual interpretations, particular constructions, erroneous transcriptions, misconceptions, or mistranslations of Scripture! And hence, too, all the mistakes and absurdities which have disgraced this branch of Philosophical Investigation!

Waving therefore the effect of miracles, I shall endeavour to analyse this subject by parity of reason, like the pious NEWTON, who, in analysing the Rainbow, proved that it is the natural consequence of secondary causes, although the sacred Historian had ascribed it to miraculous interposition. Nor in this country shall I dread excommunication, for giving to the Earth an antiquity of twenty or fifty thousand years, notwithstanding Galileo suffered such severe penalties for asserting its rotundity and motion, contrary to the ecclesiastical dogmas of his time. If faith would, in all such matters, tolerate reason, both might in general be reconciled, without coming to blows. On the part of Philosophy, I venture to affirm, that Right Reason is never adverse to true faith; nor to any establishments which add to the virtue and happiness of mankind!

No person who views the fossil remains of destroyed countries, who considers the strata of remains upon strata, and who contemplates the combinations which must have united in distant epochs, can hesitate to admit, that, without a miracle for that special purpose, such phenomena could not have been produced in less than many thousand years; and, in collateral proof of this deduction from natural appearances, we may refer to the traditions of all antiquity, and to the existing records of Eastern nations.

Should I be able however to adduce a series of Natural Causes—of great and never-failing causes—of causes equal to the effects—and of causes which must have acted, and must have produced all these effects, at intervals of ten thousand years, the concurrence of phenomena, of tradition, of effect, and of these

* The Emperor Joseph II. in order to ascertain the period in which subterraneous wood petrifies, caused some of the piles of Trajan's bridge, built 1600 years before, to be taken up, when it was found that the stonifying process had penetrated the timbers

but an inch; and it was thence calculated that ten thousand years must elapse before such a solid petrification could be produced, as is very commonly found!

necessary causes, will, I should imagine, amount to something like Demonstration.

To account for these Phenomena on the surface of the Earth, (the surface alone being all that concerns the emmet man, and the sole object of these speculations,*) it is necessary simply to refer to the physical effects produced on that surface by REGULAR CHANGES in the Earth's motion, AS A PLANET. To those regular planetary changes may easily be referred all the wonders in the Phenomena of the surface, which have occasioned so much difficulty in the finite and local examinations of Geologists. It is unnecessary, however, in the course of such a development, to turn from the general argument, to discuss exceptions arising from local or temporary combinations; and it ought to satisfy curiosity, if I illustrate the general and overbearing Causes of the Phenomena—causes which it may be shewn *à posteriori* are equal to the effects—and from which the effects might, at any time, have been anticipated *à priori*, had the causes been understood before the effects took place.

Two MOTIONS of the earth not difficult to be understood, and which I will endeavour to make plain to the most unscientific reader, will solve all the difficulties which have long embarrassed these questions, and lead to results the most interesting that can affect the mind of man. It will appear that changes, like those that have past, will *inevitably* take place AGAIN and AGAIN; that like causes must and will produce SIMILAR EFFECTS; that the fair regions which we now inhabit must, in the regular course of nature, be covered again by the ocean; that new layers of marine productions of sand, gravel, and broken mountains, will overwhelm that soil to which we now feel such lively attachment; and finally that new countries, or arrangements of land, will again arise in due course in those mundane sites, which at present are occupied by civilised Europe, and by large parts of Asia and America!

At this period of the Life of Knowledge, it is scarcely necessary to state that we exist on a globe, which, at the dis-

* How seldom is man able to explore more than a furlong in depth, or the sixty-four thousandth part of the Earth's Diameter! The deepest mines are not more than half-a-mile, or the sixteen thousandth part of the Earth's Diameter! The sting of a Bee in the Hide of an Elephant!

tance of 95 millions of miles, moves round the sun in a year; or, that the orbit of the earth is not an exact circle, but an oval or ellipse; and that the sun is not in the middle of the ellipse, but in one of its foci, or in one of the two centres of the ellipse; consequently, as those foci are three millions of miles asunder, the earth is at one season but 92 millions of miles from the sun, and at the opposite season 98 millions distant. These facts, as well as another, that the planes (or poles) of the Earth's Equator and Orbit are inclined $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees to each other, are also well known, and are repeated here only for precision's sake.

When the earth is in that part of its orbit which is the nearest to the sun, it is then said to be in its PERIHELION; and at that time let it be remembered it is six millions of miles nearer to the sun than at the opposite point.* When in its *perihelion*, the disposition to fall to the sun, or the centripetal force, is increased nearly one *fifteenth*; to counteract which, the *centrifugal* force carries it through 61 minutes per day, instead of 57 minutes, its motion at the aphelion distance, or 59' its mean motion. This *increased* motion and the combined forces necessarily generate an increase in the tides, and accumulate a *body of waters* towards the parallel of the earth, in which lies the direction of the forces. All the economy of the earth may then be said to be stimulated to VIGOROUS or INCREASED ACTION, and an unusual bustle and energy, if such terms can be applied to the grandeur of nature, take place in the elements of air and water, whether they are considered as agents or patients.†

Hence

* On January 1, 1801, the place of the earth's perihelion was in $9^{\circ} 30'$ of Cancer, at which time the sun would of course be in the apparently opposite part, or in $9^{\circ} 30'$ of Capricorn, corresponding to his position on the 31st of December. From this cause it is that the sun performs his apparent course during our winter months in nearly 8 days less than in our summer months, because when in Perigee he moves over a greater portion of the ecliptic in the same time, than he does in Apogee; and from the same cause also the waters of the earth are in more vigorous action.

† For the purposes of this reasoning it matters not whether the Newtonian doctrine of a vague *gravitation* or *attraction*, and a *supernatural* centrifugal force be adopted; or whether the hypothesis which I lately published in your 218th Number is preferred, except

Hence then it doubtless is, that in this age so vast and continued a body of water surrounds the South Pole, extending even to the 30th degree of south latitude, and leaving no considerable body of land in the whole southern hemisphere. The waters are at this time, however, by the peculiar modification of the forces, impelled or driven in masses into that hemisphere, to counteract, by the increased momentum of their oscillations, the increased centripetal force of the earth in its PERIHELION, which in this age happens on the last day of December, while the sun is passing vertical over 23° of south latitude.

IN THAT PARALLEL consequently lies the centre or direction of the maxima of the centripetal and centrifugal forces. If then the earth were *always* in its *perihelion* on that day, these effects would *always* happen in the southern hemisphere, and that hemisphere would *always* have an excess of water, and the northern hemisphere an excess of land! I am aware that the question of the Equilibrium of the waters of the ocean, has not escaped the observation of some acute philosophers; but it is the Equilibrium of the two Hemispheres, rather than a local Equilibrium which is of consequence in these operations of nature. The Northern Hemisphere cannot be made to contain the waters of the Southern Hemisphere, without overwhelming a large portion of the Land; and this will be required whenever the perihelion point moves through the four northern signs.

cept that by the latter mode the cause goes before the effect, and by the old hypothesis the effect is assumed as the cause. I conceive that the falling together of bodies is occasioned by the necessary compression of an universal fluid; and the Newtonians call it a power by the name of attraction. I ascribe the cause of the centrifugal force to be the oscillation of the waters, which they deem an effect, and refer that force to the immediate agency of the Deity! Which is the most like philosophy must be left to others; but it happens in this, as in many other instances in nature, that cause and effect are so blended and equal as to become convertible terms, without varying the effects, the results, or the force of the arguments arising out of them. If the oscillations of the waters are admitted to be the centrifugal force, the roundabout elucidation of opposing tides will be blotted from our philosophy—a doctrine nearly as arbitrary as that of the *Fits of easy Reflection and Transmission in particles of Light*.

By a suitable combination of the mundane forces, however, the point of the *perihelion* is forced onward, or rather the earth does not arrive at its *perihelion* point every Year at the same place, by about 1 minute 2 seconds of a degree of the Ecliptic, making a degree and 43 minutes in the course of a Century; a whole Sign in 1744 years; a quarter of a circle in 5233 years; and the round of the whole Ecliptic in 20,931 years!*

Here then are new and striking Data for Terraqueous Epochs and Revolutions! Here are great seasons for progressive change, surprising in their results, but imperceptible to man; of which each gradation is 5233 years; in which the opposite effects are produced only in every 10,450 years—and in which the same effects can recur only in every 20,900 years!!!

Such are the periods to which the Psalmist referred, when, in addressing the Eternal Deity, he says, “A thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday!” Truly such periods can be to the Eternal only as days, and as parts of the days, of the vain diminutive—MAN!—Our perceptions of *present* space are more clear than of *absent* time, otherwise we should feel as much incredulity in regard to millions, and millions of miles, as we feel at first consideration in regard to fifty or a hundred thousand years. We know however that infinite past time, is as necessary and as real as infinite present space, and the ratio of a million of miles or years, to either of those infinities is equal!

With a terrestrial Globe and an Ephemeris before me, I shall note the four times, PAST and TO COME, in which the perihelion point advanced, or will advance, through $11\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of declination, producing sensible variations when compared with the middle of each former period.

THE PRESENT EPOCH of great southern declination will last till the perihelion point arrives at $11\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of south declination, i.e. it will continue during the progress of that point through four complete signs, or 6977 years, of which (as the Sun's perihelion is in $9\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of VP) 4070 years have already

* In 140 years B. C. Hipparchus found the perihelion point to be in $5^{\circ} 30'$ of Sagittarius. In 1588, Kepler determined it in $5^{\circ} 32'$ of Capricorn; and, in 1800, it was in $9^{\circ} 30'$ of Capricorn.

expired. No considerable change then has taken place since the year 2258, B. C.* and none will occur from this cause till about the year 4719.

THE SECOND EPOCH is that which arises from the passage of the perihelion point through the declination from $11\frac{1}{2}$ south, to the Equator, and this will last while it passes through the single sign Pisces, or 1744 years; i. e. between the years 4719 and 6463. Referring to the past, it occurred 5814 years ago, or 4002 before Christ.

THE THIRD EPOCH is that which passes while the perihelion point is moving from the Equator to $11\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of north declination, or while in ascending it moves through Aries, making 1744 years, and extending from the year 6463 to the year 8207. Referring to times past, it included the passage through Virgo, extending to 5746 years B. C.

THE FOURTH PERIOD will last as long as the first or present period, or during the passage of the perihelion point through the four northern signs, or during 6977 years; i. e. from the year 8207 to 15,184; and, referring to past times, this epoch occurred between the years 5746 B. C. and 12,723 B. C.

In every 20,931 years the same periods and phenomena are, of course, repeated, from the recurrence of the same causes.

In remarking on these grand natural Epochs, it is evident that we are now, in 1812, advanced a little beyond the middle of a period of nearly 7000 years; during all which time the maxima of the centripetal and centrifugal forces lie in the southern hemisphere, and consequently accumulate the waters in that hemisphere, deluging, overwhelming, and changing, the surface of all the land; an operation which has been proceeding during at least 4000 years past, and which will continue for other 3000 years, with little abatement of cause or force. Of course, during this prodigious time, a contrary effect has taken place in the northern hemisphere, from which the waters have been drawn off to produce the maxima, and the balance of forces required in the southern hemisphere.

The SECOND and THIRD Periods of 1744 years each (descending through

* This seems to accord with the received Chronology of the period of the Deluge, i. e. 2,348 years B. C., and is consequently very remarkable!

♊ and ♋, and ascending through ♎ and ♏), may not improperly be joined in one ascending and one descending, of 3488 years. This may be said to be the period of the grand and operative transit of the forces from the northern to the southern hemisphere. It was in part of this Epoch, doubtless in its middle, on passing the Equator, that the last great and decided changes took place, and established themselves in our NORTHERN Hemisphere. This happened, as stated, 4002 years before Christ, a fractional period, sooner or later, as the perihelion point at that time passed the Equator towards the south. THEN it doubtless WAS that "*the Earth (i. e. the Northern Hemisphere, of which Moses was treating) was without form and void, and that the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters; and that God said, let the waters under the Heavens be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear, and it was so. And God called the dry land Earth, and the gathering together of the waters called he Seas.*"—How beautiful! How sublime! How accordant too with the effects likely to result from the perihelion point passing the Equator just at that time to the southward!

I have strained nothing in this calculation, in which any person may follow me, by referring to LA PLACE, POND, or VINCE; and I confess I have been both surprised and delighted at the Harmony which I have found to exist between the grand changes, which evidently must have taken place, from the secondary causes described, about 4002 years before Christ, the RECORDS OF THE SACRED WRITINGS, and all we know of the state of these parts of the world, drawn from the early accounts of the Greeks and Romans.*

—The next time the perihelion point

* Doubtless other effects took place after the action of the forces passed to the Southward; and, when on arriving at $11\frac{1}{2}$ of South Declination, about the year 2,258 B. C. they would begin to act on the Southern Hemisphere, and to produce there such a deluge perhaps, as the Scriptures and all ancient writings agree in recording. The *Terra Australis* has vanished, notwithstanding all the traditions in regard to its ancient existence. How forcibly also do these reasonings bring to recollection Plato's account of the Fortunate Islands. They give sanction too to what have been hastily treated as the dreams of the Hindoos, Egyptians, Chaldeans, and Chinese!

passes the Equator, it will be from south to north, in the year of the Christian era 6463, or 4651 years to come:—a period so remote that the very name of Britain will perhaps be forgotten without any natural convulsions!—When, if remaining on record, the reigns of George the Third and Napoleon le Grand, and their foolish wars and jealousies, will have vanished into a point, or be blotted from the historic page! Nor will it then signify to all who now “fret through life,” or to those who succeed during the 150 intervening generations, whether Britain continue to enjoy “her seed-time and harvest-time,” or should lie buried, during the greater part of the next 7000 years, at the bottom of the merciless ocean!

I regret that it exceeds the compass of an essay to detail all the traditions of the North, South, East, and West, in corroboration of my hypothesis. These might amuse the reader; but ASTRONOMY does not stand in need of tradition; its deductions are as certain as those of its parent, Geometry; and, its facts and exactness are the finest monuments of the industry and genius of man!

The other planetary Motion of the earth to which I alluded, as applying to part of the phenomena, is the gradual diminution of the obliquity of the ecliptic, the increase of which would augment the effects of the Perihelion Forces. This obliquity, as is well known, is the cause of the seasons; and it serves to measure the *breadth* of the tropical regions. From the direction of the forces, it is evidently a decreasing series, and has lately been estimated at only 52" in a century, which would be but a degree in 6923 years. To extend the tropic of Cancer, therefore, but 10 degrees, would require 69,230 years; or to stretch it to 45° of Lat., so that Britain might then have borne the same relation to the tropics as Morocco and Egypt in our days, would require 149,000 years, or seven revolutions of the perihelion point! It is, however, sufficient for us to know, that in this motion we have a natural explanation of the subterraneous appearances of tropical productions in these latitudes; and *faith ought to be governed by facts, not by the mistakes of finite reasoning on the relations of time and space!*

The following observations made during a period of the last 3000 years, show, with tolerable exactness, the progressive diminution of the obliquity of the ecliptic:

	Years ago.	
Tcheou-Kong	3000—	23° 51'
Pytheas	2100—	23 50
Chinese obs.	2000—	23 48
Ptolemy	1650—	23 49
Ulegh Beg	350—	23 30
Tycho Brahe	220—	23 31
Kepler	200—	23 30
Flamstead	120—	23 29
Bradley	60—	23 28
In 1812, by Nautical Almanack,		23° 27' 31"

Perhaps the phenomena discovered by the geologists require no further explanation than is afforded by these great astronomical changes! It is unquestionably evident that they account for, and are fully equal to the general production of all those phenomena, the local details coming properly within the agency of Chemistry.

What may be the actual measure of the accumulation of waters from the action of the maxima of the forces in either hemisphere, during the passage of the perihelion, I have not attempted to calculate; but a steady rise of an inch per annum, or eight feet in a century, during twenty-five centuries, would produce two hundred feet perpendicular, which, with an increase of twenty-five feet from ordinary, and forty feet from spring tides, would, in 2000 years, be sufficient to deluge, undermine, and destroy, all the lands in the either hemisphere; and to produce those beds of shells, and other marine appearances which have hitherto excited so much astonishment, and which have been involved in such inexplicable mystery!*

The following are the general deductions which the preceding facts and reasonings seem to establish.

1. *That the changes on the Earth's Surface, and the consequent Phenomena of the Strata, and the Fossil Remains, are referable to certain known motions of the Earth as a Planet.*

2. *That those motions are the Revolution of the Perihelion Point, (or line of Ap-sides) in 20,900 years, producing opposite effects in both Hemispheres every 10,450 years; and the diminishing Obli-*

* From these causes, a mile perhaps might be added to the depth or height of the Seas for a month before and after the passage of the perihelion; but an additional height of 100 fathoms at that season, and 100 feet at other times, would be sufficient to effect all the revolutions observed by geologists.

quity of the Ecliptic, at the present rate of a degree in 6900 years.

3. That the Perihelion Forces in varying their declination, gradually accumulate the Seas in that Hemisphere to which they are perpendicular, and that the gradual accumulation takes place in either Hemisphere, while the point of the maxima advances through twenty degrees of declination in a period of about 3488 years.

4. That the accumulation of the Seas in that Hemisphere, in which lies the direction of the Perihelion Parallel, is a consequence of the accumulated centripetal force, which produces, or requires a corresponding increase in the centrifugal force, or oscillating momentum of the Waters.

5. That the increments of quantity and momentum of the seas act by slow degrees on the land of the affected Hemisphere, so as to produce space for their own accumulations, till in sufficient time the space occupied by the land, is reduced in proportion to the accumulating spaces occupied by the seas.

6. That, as the seas encroach on the land in one Hemisphere, they retire from the other, on the known principle of their Equilibrium; but, during the operation of the Perihelion Maxima, they are also accumulated in volume sufficient to make new encroachments on the land, adding more and more to their momenta in each following year.

7. That, in 1812, the Perihelion Forces operate in maxima on the 31st of December, over the parallel of $23^{\circ} 7'$ south; that these forces are now moving northward at such rate as that in the year 4719 they will arrive at a middle southern declination; in 6463 will act over the Equator; in 8207 will advance to a middle northern declination, producing sensible effects on that Hemisphere; and, between the years 8207 and 15,184, will probably be the means of covering the Northern Hemisphere with Sea, nearly as the Southern Hemisphere is covered at present.

8. That in tracing the progression of these forces through former periods, it appears that they past the Equator to the southward about the year 4002 before Christ, producing probably such terrestrial phenomena as those described in the first chapter of Genesis; and that they reached a middle Southern declination about the year 2258, producing probably such sensible effects in that Hemisphere,

as are described in the Mosaic and other accounts of the Deluge.

9. That this motion of the Perihelion Forces over different parallels of terrestrial Latitude by producing an alternate preponderancy of Seas in both Hemispheres, sufficiently accounts for the marine strata, and for all the marine phenomena observed upon or under the surface of the land, the gradual operations of chemical agency being sufficient to account for the substantial changes in the bodies themselves.

10. That, if the frequent discovery of Tropical Remains in the Latitude of Britain be considered as evidence that those remains were natives of these Latitudes, the change of Climate may be referred to the diminished angle formed by the planes of the Equator and Ecliptic, which takes place at the rate of $52''$ in a century, and of a degree in about 6900 years; and which would have been equal to 45° at seven revolutions of the Perihelion Point, or 149,000 years ago.

For my own part, disposed to acknowledge and in every thing to admire the benevolence of the Creator, I see no moral evil to deplore in the changes described! Nothing is effected abruptly; and man is gradually warned to seek new habitations! His notices are slow but unerring; and he finds fresh and renovated countries prepared for his subsistence, and abundantly fitted for his enjoyment, by these grand operations!

COMMON SENSE.

Februdry 4, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

I WAS disappointed by the perusal of an article in your October Number, purporting to give an account of the projected improvements in Lambeth and Southwark. Your correspondent, after a few lines on the intended roads in the vicinity of the Strand Bridge, discloses a secret, of the importance of which he seems to entertain a high idea: "that an ingenious gentleman shewed him some years ago a model of an intended iron bridge, of one arch, which he proposed to erect, where the Southwark Bridge is now to be built; a part of whose plan, if he remembers right, was the removal of London Bridge." Can any one, residing in the Metropolis, be ignorant that the

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late

latter part of this "ingenious gentleman's" original plan, was the notorious wish of the City of London, and that the subject underwent complete discussion before a select Committee of the House of Commons for the improvement of the port of London, through several successive sessions of parliament?

Among the numerous plans submitted to this select Committee of the House, by various artists, and which have since been published in three folio volumes, is one, designed by Messrs. Telford and Douglas, for erecting an iron bridge, of one arch, over the Thames, as stated by your correspondent. Is this the design alluded to? If so, I fear he attaches too much importance to the gratifying confidence of the artist; and, if it is not, his ingenious friend appears to have "a rival near his throne."

This bridge, however, although intended as a substitute for London Bridge, was not to be built in the situation of the Southwark Bridge, but on the site of the former structure.

The advantages to be derived to the public from the erection of the Southwark Bridge, are so evident, that it is scarcely necessary to point them out. Too much facility cannot be given to the communication between the opposite shores; and the crowded, and almost impassable state of London Bridge, seems to call loudly for some improvement of this nature. This bridge, to which it is proposed to form a grand street, through a portion of the borough of Southwark, at present in a miserable and neglected state, will conduct the passenger into the centre of commerce, through a street already formed from the river to Cheapside; and, if from its erection, the alteration or rebuilding of London Bridge were to result, it would indeed obtain an additional claim to interest, since it has been proved in Parliament, that, by the vortex created by the unscientific construction of that edifice, between twenty and thirty lives, and between thirty and forty thousand pounds worth of property, are annually lost. These considerations, added to the facility of intercourse which would be given to the immense and rapidly increasing population of the villages in the immediate vicinity of the Metropolis, appear to stamp the erection of the Southwark Bridge, as one of the most important improvements which has of late years been projected; while its peculiarly favorable situation seems to in-

sure to the subscribers an adequate compensation for the capital advanced, as the convenience to individuals will be more than commensurate to the trifling tolls to be imposed.

The design for this bridge is also, I think, singularly elegant. It consists of three arches of cast-iron, the centre arch two hundred and forty feet span, and the side ones two hundred and ten feet each; the piers and abutments of stone. The effect that will be produced by this bridge, will be strikingly grand; indeed, I should conceive, that it will not yield in magnificence of structure, to any bridge in Europe. The design, altogether, does great credit to that eminent engineer, Mr. Rennie, by whom it was made; and I trust that the spirited patronage of the public, will shortly enable this laudable and beneficial project to be carried into execution.

It is by such works as these, that our Metropolis may be entitled to the eulogy bestowed on it by Cowper.

Where has commerce such a mart,
So rich, so throng'd, so drain'd, and so supplied,

As London; opulent, enlarg'd, and still
Increasing, London? Babylon of old
Not more the glory of the earth than she,
A more accomplish'd world's chief glory now.

CIVIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

YOU never refuse to do justice, and it is but justice to inform the public, that certain books, which are published under the name of Edgeworth, and which disgrace that name, are not written by my daughter, or by any of my family. We receive from the most respectable quarters, intimations that books, under Miss or Mrs. Edgeworth's names, have, on account of their immoral tendency, been forbidden in the houses of prudent parents.

You well know, Sir, that to preserve the purity of the female mind has been, in all her works, my daughter Maria Edgeworth's undeviating endeavour; and, if there be any real persons of the same name who have written immoral books, those persons and their books are totally unknown, except by the complaints that have been made of them to

RICHARD LOVELL EDGEWORTH.

Edgeworth's-Town,

Feb. 6, 1812.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

PILGRIMAGE to the GREAT CARTHUSIAN CONVENT, near GRENOBLE; in a LETTER from the GERMAN POET MATTHIAS TRISSON.

FAVORED, my dear sir, by the most serene summer sky, I ascended the Alps by the magnificent road of Simplon, now completely finished; passed a heavenly day beneath orange-trees and laurels in the Hesperidian groves of the Borromæan islands; contemplated at Milan, with painful regret, the now entirely-defaced *Last Supper* by the great Leonardo da Vinci, and the front of the venerable cathedral, now splendidly rebuilding in consequence of a decree of the government; and proceeded by way of Novara and Vercelli to Turin, which was quite new to me. As your friend could devote but three days to the remarkable objects of this beautiful city, he thought it the best way, agreeably to the old proverb, to seize Time by the fore-lock.

The productions of art of the first rank were, as all Europe knows, conveyed to Paris. The only memorials now left of the celebrated Table of Isis are the four sphynxes of bronze by which it was supported: but that one of the most perfect monuments of antiquity, an Orpheus found in the ruins of an antique villa in Sardinia, with six animals of most exquisite design, should have escaped transportation, is a circumstance that justly astonishes all the antiquaries who tread in the footsteps of a Winkelmann or a Loega. Both Hirt and Böttiger would most assuredly have packed up this Orpheus as well as the Sleeping Cupid of Parian marble, the brightest ornament of the present Athenæum of Turin.

In the *ci-devant* royal palace the vacant places of several pictures have been filled with wretched copies. The tasteful and simply-elegant decorations of the imperial apartments form an agreeable contrast with the heavy, incongruous, and frequently grotesque, profusion of royal magnificence. Before Bonaparte's bed, on a handsome mahogany pedestal, stands the bust of his wife, and over her toilette hangs a medallion of himself in Carrara marble.

On the summit of the mountain, which crowns the Superba, and is five Italian miles distant from Turin, you enjoy one of the most extensive and delicious prospects that perhaps the whole world can afford. The plain of Lombardy, inter-

sected by the yellow meandering current of the Po, and bounded by an Alpine chain, in the midst of which Montblanc and Montrosa, the two most colossal mountains of the old world, tower aloft like the king and queen, is of such prodigious extent, that Turin appears no larger than a chess-board upon it, and the Heliades, transformed into poplars, and yet deploring their beloved Phaeton dwindled into straws.

The building contiguous to the beautiful church, formerly inhabited by twelve canons, is now unoccupied and decayed. In the royal sepulchre the dæmon of the Revolution has destroyed all the inscriptions, which, to be sure, in such mausoleums contain little more truth than the names and dates, together with all the arms and insignia. The waxen bust of Victor Amadeus I. executed by a female artist of Palermo, and formerly shewn in the library to travellers as a curiosity, lies, cropped of ears and nose, ingloriously in a corner. The library of eight thousand volumes now belongs to the Academy of Sciences of Turin, which has recently elected the emperor for its president.

I took my frugal dinner on a stone seat before the convent. But, in spite of the generous wine of Asti, my mind was absorbed by grave and gloomy reflections, at the sight of the eventful field of Marengo. Like one of Ossian's ghosts, methought the shade of the most upright of generals of all ages and nations, of the valiant Desaix, who bore a mortal enmity to the spirit of party and intrigue, to whom a sense of duty and honor was sacred even to adoration, and whom even the natives of the banks of Nile honored with the appellation of the *Just Sultan*, rose indignant behind the screen of pines, and required me to impress his last heroic exclamation, known but to a few, on the memory of his contemporaries so well disposed to do him justice. I am indebted for the knowledge of it to an old soldier, whom I accompanied in 1803 from Strasburg to Paris, and in whose arms Desaix died the most enviable of all deaths. The fine piece of declamation which the publications of the time put into his mouth, and which wants nothing but the Alexandrine measure to be quite theatrical, would well become a Gallic Roscius; but the general, on whose heart death has already laid his icy hand, never speaks in so affected and so studied a manner. He thinks not of gaining

gaining the suffrages of posterity for his apotheosis, but only of the decisive present moment. "Victory may again waver; may my death be known first!" The moment he received the fatal ball this idea darted across his mind, and was expressed with sublime brevity in his expiring words.

Here, I am certain, your imagination figures to itself the dying Epaminondas, drawing the mortal steel from his wound; and you hear his great *Jam satis viri!* wafted in immortal accents from the grey mist-enveloped distance of the golden age of the heroes and of the philosophers. The most memorable words of the conqueror of Leuctra and the hero of Heliopolis, soared with their last breath, as the surest of pinions, to the regions of immortality.

One of the finest walks that I have met with in Italy, led me to the former palace of Valentin, the present seat of the veterinary school. In the adjacent botanical garden, where Allione, a man respected by all lovers of the science, and whose name is perpetuated in a flower, to which it has been given, rendered the most important services, I was delighted with the extraordinary profusion of Alpine productions. Here too I saw, for the first time, the *Pandanus*, a native of Ceylon, whose fragrance, together with that of the vine-blossom, perhaps the most agreeable in the empire of Flora, perfumes the vicinity of most of the country-houses in the West-India islands. A beautiful specimen of the *Hedysarum Giran*, that wonderful phenomenon of the vegetable creation, which Bonnet more than once denominated his principal evidence, when he exalted the plants to the rank of sensitive beings, strongly reminded me of the delicious hours which I spent in the botanical garden at Pavia. I entered into a long conversation with the gardener, a polite intelligent man, and a thorough master of his profession, who fulfils the duties of his situation with the same zeal and fidelity as Scenagati, that enthusiastic votary of his science, bestows on his more extensive establishment at Pavia. He is obliged to do every thing himself, for the small annual salary of three thousand francs, imposes on him the necessity of dispensing almost entirely with the assistance of others. He communicated to me the following not unimportant piece of news for medical police, from an interesting letter which he lately received

from an eminent physician at Milan. The rice-grounds are in future to be at least eight thousand metres from the capital, five thousand from towns of the first class, two thousand from those of the second, and five hundred from those of the third. All the rice-fields situated nearer to the capital than eight thousand metres, must, within three years, be applied by the holders to other purposes, on pain of forfeiting twice the annual produce. The towns of the three above-mentioned classes are permitted to retain their rice-plantations for the present, but not to extend them upon any pretext whatever. Neither must the irrigation of meadows be practised nearer than a thousand metres from Milan, and five hundred from the other towns and villages. By this wise regulation the former law on this subject is completed and rendered more precise. It is certainly better to eat a pound of rice less from year to year, or to pay something dearer for that article, than to live in a swampy atmosphere impregnated with fever, and to lose frequently, for months together, the taste for every other species of food.

Susa, the Segusium of the ancient Romans, where the Doiré, rushing impetuously past my window over prodigious masses of rock, lulled me to rest in somewhat harsher tones than formerly, the silver streamlet murmured to Kleist, the bard of spring, who first awakened your poetic genius, presents an attractive object to the traveller fond of the arts: the triumphal arch of Augustus, which has been circumstantially described and accurately represented by Massazza. This monument of a splendid archætonic era, still in good preservation, is not disfigured by heterogeneous buildings clapped against it, like the amphitheatres of Verona and Nismes, but standing among vineyards and fruit-trees, enjoys an advantageous situation, accessible on all sides, like its kindred monument at the foot of the hill of the Capitol, or the splendid Arch of Trajan, before the port of Ancona. The basso-relievos of the frieze enchant by the beauty of their design. The hand of time has scarcely touched them; but it has shewn less favor to the inscription, which afforded abundant exercises to Maffei's power of antiquarian divination. The architecture of the whole is so elegant, noble, and pleasing, that Vitruvius himself could not deny it the praise of rigid accuracy of

of proportions. The columns are of the Corinthian order. Their capitals look as though they had come but yesterday out of the work-shop of the sculptor.

From Susa carriages of all kinds may now travel in one day to Briançon, across Mount Genevre, the bridle-road, over which, first opened by the emperor Augustus, was so neglected in the succeeding ages, that even Petrarch, accustomed as he was in his many peregrinations to roads of every kind, describes it as rugged, toilsome, and dangerous. The department of the Upper Alps is erecting an obelisk sixty feet high, upon the ridge of the mountain, two thousand metres above the surface of the sea, as a monument of gratitude to the emperor. The four inscriptions in Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish, were shewn to me at Turin, where they are engraving on blocks of the fine black marble procured near Como. Each of these blocks weighs twelve hundred weight. The Latin inscription, furnished by the National Institute, is particularly distinguished by its genuine Roman lapidary style.

The new road over Mount Cenis is in every respect a companion to that over the Simplon, or rather an accurate copy of that gigantic work. Three thousand men are employed upon it, and the thunders of explosions are incessantly heard. The heaviest waggons, however, can pass it every where, and that without being once obliged to lock the wheels in going down hill.

Not far from Susa, where the road over Mount Cenis begins to ascend, is a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Here I witnessed a scene which the brilliant coloring of a *Sterne* or a *Thümmel* would have perpetuated, but of which my less skilful hand can give but a hasty sketch. Before the altar, which was surrounded with pots of flowers, and whose image of the Madonna received its modest glory from the dim flame of a small lamp, knelt a girl about eighteen years of age, lost in devotion, and her black animated eyes swimming in tears. She was one of those graceful figures which Angelica's magic pencil so oft transplanted upon the canvas. In her folded hands she held a nosegay of dark-brown carnations, tied with a silk ribbon, dyed with the lovely colour of hope. With such lofty virgin dignity prays the saint in the master-piece of Garofalo, in the cathedral of Ferrara, in whose folded hands that artist, in allusion to his name, has in like manner placed car-

nations. It was a delightful morning, and the air mild as beneath the sky of Ionia. Induced by this circumstance, I went forward by myself on foot, and let the carriage follow me. Near the chapel I sat down on a fragment of rock. The girl now rose from prayer, and presently appeared a young handsome man, leading three loaded horses. No sooner did she perceive him than she was in his arms. Not a syllable was uttered on either side; tears and kisses were their only language. With an ineffable expression of tenderness she gave him the nosegay, sought words but could find none. The youth pressed the flowers to his heart with as much respect as if they had been the relics of a saint. The pious maiden had been praying for a prosperous journey for the beloved of her heart, and had waited at this sacred spot to receive the parting embrace.

The new hospital on Mount Cenis, which, with its green window-shutters, present a most pleasing object to the eye of the traveller in this wild and desert country, over which a few herdsmen's huts alone were once widely scattered, is a solid and handsome building, about seventy paces in length. The canons who preside over this beneficent institution, are like those in the convent of the great St. Bernard, of the Augustine order. With not less devotion than if St. Peter himself had passed the night there, they shewed me the chamber in which the Pope, on his journey to the coronation at Paris, overtaken by a storm whilst ascending the mountain, had reposed after his fatigue. The apartments of the emperor and empress are decorated with elegance. On the canopy over the bed of the former appears the French eagle, holding the well-known thunderbolts in his talons. The tapestry is spotted with golden bees. Here, as in all the other imperial habitations in France, every thing is always in such readiness as if the monarch's arrival were hourly expected. The very inkstand is never suffered to be empty. Twice a week it is regularly replenished, and the writing-table kept as completely furnished as the desk of a clerk in any of the offices of state.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last Volume, Number 221, page 586, under the head 'Board of Agriculture,' you have been pleased to notice a paper of mine, on Wheel-carriages. In the short account your reporter

reporter has given of it, he has committed two very material mistakes. He states, that I repeat the old error of the power of the horse being increased in the draft in proportion as the diameter of the wheel is greater. Now, if, by denominating this an old error, he means to advance, that a horse will not draw a carriage with wheels of a large diameter, over an obstacle, with more ease than he will with wheels of a smaller diameter, the weight in both cases being the same,* I must confess, that into this error, whether old or new, I have actually fallen; or if he supposes that from this I have assumed, that the well-known principle in mechanics, that what is gained in power is lost in time, is not universally true; he has greatly misapprehended, and consequently misrepresented, my meaning. A slight inspection of this paper will show, that I recognised the truth of this important principle in mechanics; and, indeed, not to have been acquainted with it, would have betrayed the most consummate ignorance of the subject I was discussing: but the question to be determined was, what is the most advantageous mode of applying this principle to wheel-carriages, in the present state of the roads?

The reporter further states, that, in the latter part of the paper, I propose regulations of the breadth of the wheels, in proportion to the load drawn, very nearly similar to those already recommended by the committee of the House of Commons. Now it will appear from the paper, that I did not propose regulations of the breadth of the wheels, in proportion to the load drawn; and, consequently, they were totally different from those recommended by the committee. The principle which I suggested and endeavored to elucidate was, that the number of horses in the carriage should determine the breadth of the wheels, wholly regardless of the weight of the load, leaving every one at perfect liberty to load his carriage as heavily as he pleased.

All the regulations hitherto enacted by the legislature, to prevent the roads from being materially injured by wheel-carriages, have failed of success; and I am persuaded, that it will at some future

period perceive the propriety of adopting the principle which I suggested, as explained in the paper in question. The adoption of this principle would effectually preserve the roads from any material injury, and totally supersede the necessity of keeping a single weighing-machine on them, for the purpose of preventing heavier loads being drawn than the law admits; and would at once, and for ever, annihilate that collusion which is well known to subsist between public carriers and others, and the renters of turnpikes; in consequence of which, loads of any weight whatever are allowed to pass, to the great injury of the roads, and it would render the practice of these frauds utterly impossible.

Wherever there is a competition between land and water carriage, these collusions and evasions of the law, so injurious to the roads, will exist, and continue as long as the present laws, relating to the highways, remain in force. Were I to estimate the number of frauds of this nature, practised at two turnpikes within a few miles distant from each other, at ten thousand annually, I believe the estimate would not much exceed the truth.

The state of the roads is a subject of the highest importance to the community, and in which every individual is interested, more or less, and a discussion of the principle recommended and explained, in the paper alluded to above, by your very able and ingenious correspondents, could scarcely fail, in my opinion, of being attended with beneficial consequences to the public.

Allerton, Jan. 11, 1812. G. BOOTH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAD Philosophos read with more attention your account of Mrs. Ibbetson's curious remarks on the Hairs of Plants, he would have had no occasion to ask a question of that lady, as it appears the microscope, most proper for the observations she made, was the solar; and, the other part of his query, any optical-instrument maker, or even a dealer in spectacles, would have answered.

Mrs. Ibbetson, in her ingenious and interesting paper on the Hairs of Plants, attributes to them somewhat different offices, to what I find assigned to them in a scarce book in my possession, entitled, "The Anatomy of Plants, with an idea of a Philosophical History of Plants, and several other Lectures read before the

* In theory, the carriage moving up an inclined plane, the draft will be equal in both cases; but the surface of roads seldom, if ever, forms a perfect plane, perfectly hard; and, indeed, such planes never can present any particular obstacles.

Royal Society; by Nehemiah Grew, F.R.S. of the College of Physicians;" printed by W. Rawkins, 1682, folio, from which the following is an extract.

"Upon the leaves of divers plants, two productions shew themselves, 'hairs and globulets.' Of hairs, only one kind is taken notice of, although they are various; ordinarily they are of a simple figure, which when fine and thickset, as on most hairy buds, or fine and long, as on those of the vine, we call them 'down.'

"But sometimes they are branched out from the bottom to the top, reciprocally on every side, in some resemblance to a stag's horn; as in mullen. And sometimes they are astral, as upon lavender, and some other leaves, and especially those of wild olive; wherein every hair, rising in one round entire basis, a little way above the surface of the leaf, is then disparted starlike, into several, four, five, or six, points, all standing at right angles with the said perpendicular basis.

"The uses of hairs are for distinction and protection. That of distinction is but secondary, the leaves being grown to a considerable size. That of protection is the prime, for which they were originally formed, together with the leaves themselves, and whose service they enjoy in their infant estate; for the hairs, being then in the form of a down, always very thickset, thus give that protection to the leaves, which their exceeding tenderness then requires; so that they seem to be vested with a coat of frize, or to be kept warm like young and dainty chickens in wool.

"Globulets are seen upon orach, both garden and wild; and yet more plainly on mercury, or Bonus Henricus. In these, growing almost upon the whole plant, and being very large, they are by all taken notice of.

"But strict observation discovers, that these globulets are the natural and constant offspring of very many other plants. Both these globulets, and likewise the diversity of hairs, I find that Mr. Hook hath also observed. I take notice, that they are of two kinds; as upon the leaves of hyssop, mint, baume, and many more white, as upon those of germander, sage, and others. All which, though the naked eye will discover, yet, by the help of glasses, we may observe them most distinctly. The use of these we suppose the same, in part, with those of the flower; whereof we shall speak."—*Grew's Anat. of Plants*, page 84.

I suspect the globulets, here mentioned, are the same productions as those of which Mrs. Ibbetson speaks, and which she seems at a loss what uses they are applied to; her theory, however, respecting the different offices for which the hairs are used, is at once ingenious and probable.

S.

Jan. 10, 1812.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 224.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the DISCOVERIES of DOERFEL and HEVELIUS, on the THEORY of COMETS.

BY J. C. BURCKARDT.

DOERFEL, the Pastor of the village of Plauen, in Saxony, published a small work on the Comet of 1680, which is now become very scarce. The account which was given of it was so imperfect, as to leave great doubts of the discovery attributed to Doerfel; namely, that he was acquainted, previous to Newton, with the true parabolic motion of comets.

The late M. Lalande, endeavoured to obtain some intelligence on this subject, by means of Zach's Journal, but he did not succeed.

Delisle procured a manuscript copy of this work, and made a Latin translation of it, during his residence in Petersburg.

The Cometography of Hevelius is not scarce, but it is requisite to give some account of it on this occasion, because it has been made use of and quoted by Doerfel. Moreover, M. M. Lalande and Pingré differ concerning the discoveries of this author. It is not necessary to notice his reasoning on the physical part of the subject; it is only his astronomical opinions that are essential.

He takes four observations, and assumes a straight line, which represents them. He obtains from this the velocity of the comet, for the three intervals contained between the four observations; he deduces from thence the diurnal motion, by supposing the velocity to vary proportionally to the time; and he then compares this theory with all the observations of the comet. Hevelius has applied this method to all the comets which had then been observed, and he deduces the following results:

1. That comets do not describe a straight line, but a curve which is concave towards the sun, he supposes that this curve is a parabola.
2. That the velocities of comets vary, but that the variation is regular and proportional to the time.
3. That the greatest velocity is at the perihelion.
4. But that the velocity is not the same at equal distances before and after the perihelion.
5. That the velocities of different comets do not follow any certain law.

The plan of this investigation is well conceived, and does honour to its author. He has great merit likewise in not concealing the examples where his hypothesis is found to be defective.

R

Hevelius

Hevelius has not demonstrated the parabolic motion of comets, but he has presumed it in a very skilful manner, and this conclusion was the result of considerable labour. The want of coincidence of his hypothesis, with the observations, induced him to imagine, that comets sometimes quitted their orbit towards the end of their revolution.

Let us now consider the work of Doerfel. The first section contains his observations of the comet of 1680, made with an instrument of small radius, but on which 1 or 2 minutes might easily be distinguished. These are the observations of November.

November 22d, in the morning, Spica Virginis, having $26^{\circ} 10'$ of altitude, or at 6h. 50', the altitude of the comet was $17^{\circ} 5'$, and its distance from Spica $13^{\circ} 41'$, towards the east; therefore its longitude was $3^{\circ} 4'$ in Scorpio, its latitude $47'$ south. November 23d, morning, about six, its distance from Spica $18^{\circ} 32'$; from the southern scale of Libra $3^{\circ} 35'$; its longitude therefore was $7^{\circ} 56'$, in Scorpio, its latitude $1^{\circ} 55'$.

November 24, between five and six in the morning, its distance from the southern scale $3^{\circ} 42'$, and from the beam $11^{\circ} 15'$; its longitude therefore was $12^{\circ} 54'$ in Scorpio; its latitude $2^{\circ} 29'$; he saw the comet again the 18th of December, and ceased to see it February 7th.

In the second section, he examines whether it was two comets he had seen or one, and decides in favour of the latter opinion. As the theory of an eccentric circle did not satisfy the observations, he tried the parabolic hypothesis, published by Hevelius, in his *Cometography*; but Doerfel did not make use of calculation, being content with a construction.

To correct and improve the hypothesis of Hevelius, the author proposes to place the sun in the focus of the parabola; he asserts, that Hevelius has no where described the situation of the focus; but he adds, that the preceding comets had not been as favourably situated for this discovery as the present one. "If this discovery be found correct," he says, "it will not be difficult, for those who are accustomed to conic sections, to point out modes of calculation for the theory of comets, by which the distance of the apex from the solar focus, may be found; and consequently the diurnal motion in the trajectory, the distance of the earth, and, in some instances, the true distance of the sun."

In the third section, Doerfel proves

against Kepler, that comets do not afford any proof of the truth of the Copernican system; he pronounces in favour of the system of Tycho, from the authority of the Bible; and he declares and protests, that it is only for the facility of calculation, that he has followed the system of Copernicus, in the preceding part of the work; which gives reason to suspect, that the priests persecuted the believers in the Copernican system. In the fourth section, the author proves, that the apparent motion of the comet is not in a great circle; and, in the fifth, he shews, how the horizontal parallax of the comet may be found by the variation of its parallax in altitude, and from whence that of the sun may be deduced when the comet is very near the earth.

It appears then, from the preceding observations, that Doerfel made an important discovery in proving, that the sun occupies one of the foci of the parabol, described by a comet; but that a great step yet remained, namely, to apply the laws of Kepler to the parabolic motion of these bodies.

N. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM not a little surprised that the benevolent disposition of our country has never established an Institution for the prevention and extinction of fires. The objects which I think would particularly claim the attention of an Association of this kind, would be the following:—

Rewarding the persons who might first discover fires; those who by their ingenuity, courage, and activity, had contributed to the protection of property, the saving of lives, or the subjugation of the flames; the offering of honorary or pecuniary rewards to the inventors of means for the better prevention of fires; for rendering the combustible parts of our buildings and apparel less so, and for the improvement of the means for extinguishing the flames, and the machines or apparatus to rescue persons from perilous situations.

J. BENNETT.

Greenwich, Oct. 3, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a late Number of your Miscellany, your correspondent, Scion, expressed a desire to be informed of an efficacious remedy for the disease so prevalent in apple-trees. I now therefore request

you

you will communicate, for the information of such of your readers as are interested in the inquiry, the method I have pursued for some years, and by which I have attained that object so completely, that my trees, which a few years ago were entirely disfigured by canker, and so covered by the cotton-like aphids, as sometimes to resemble a hoare frost, are now to all appearance entirely freed from that insect; the old wounds are filling up with healthy new bark; the naked heads and bare straggling branches have thrown out an abundance of young shoots; the trees are become more productive, and the fruit much improved. My practice is as follows: whenever I perceive any appearance of the aphids, I take the earliest opportunity to examine the tree thoroughly, and, with my pruning knife and a small instrument called a plumber's sham-hook, I cut out and scrape away the scabrous bark from all such parts as appear affected, or likely soon to become so; and then with a small painters brush, called a tool, anoint the parts with a preparation of tar-oil and ground yellow-ochre, mixed well together to the consistence of cream, which has the immediate effect of destroying the insect, or its ova, if any remain, and securing such other parts of the tree from its future attack, so long as its influence continues.

The properties which render this preparation so peculiarly adapted for the above purpose, are these:—The oil of tar being an essential oil is extremely pungent and offensive to insects of every description, and from its great fluidity it instantly penetrates the smallest cracks and fissures, so that the most minute insects are driven from their recesses or destroyed. The powdered yellow-ochre serves to give the oil a convenient consistence, and also produces a dark olive-green colour, which assimilates well with that of the tree. I am also in the habit of applying the ointment immediately after the pruning knife on all my fruit-trees, as it completely defends the wound from wet and insects, and thereby makes it a matter of little importance at what season trees are pruned, a circumstance of considerable convenience to those who can only appropriate leisure hours to the pursuits of horticulture. R. K.

Clapton, Dec. 6, 1811.

P.S. As the oil of tar is not much in use, or generally sold, it may be useful to know that it may be procured of D. Hawkins, oil-man, 88, Bishopsgate-street without.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UPON looking into your valuable publication for December 1811, I found a letter from some one, signing himself "A Poor Countryman," which stated, that he had in vain searched through the works of Walter Scott for that fine and sublime beauty, which shines forth throughout the works of Shakespeare or Burns. Though I am a great admirer of both the above-mentioned poets, I cannot help being very highly gratified with the works of Walter Scott.

Your correspondent says, that the general applause and approbation with which his (W. S.'s) works have been received, can only be attributed to the martial ardor of the age.

Now, even allowing that the applause of the present generation may be more easily gained by a martial than a literary or pastoral publication, I still think that the works of Walter Scott possess so much intrinsic merit, that they must hold a decided pre-eminence, even when the "ardor for arms" shall give place to the more reasonable ardor for literature. He expresses a wish, that some of your correspondents should point out to him some of the most striking passages of this author's works. To this end, I shall mention some of those which afforded me the greatest pleasure; and begin with the 6th Canto of *Marmion*, in which he will find the retreat of *Marmion* beautifully described.

"The steed along the drawbridge flies,
Just as it trembles on the rise;
Not lighter does the swallow swim
Along the smooth lake's level brim."

The whole of the incident, of the description of which these lines form a part, is well worthy his notice.

In the *Vision of Don Roderick*, the Conclusion, verse 7, he will find the following lines, than which nothing can be more truly beautiful.

"The rudest centinel in Britain born,
With horror paus'd to view the havoc
done;
Gave his poor crust to feed some wretch
forlorn,
Wip'd his stern eye, then fiercer grasp'd
his gun."

Verse 11, of the same, is also highly pleasing.

The well-merited tributes which he pays to the renowned warriors Wellington, Cadogan, and Beresford, are written in a bold and appropriate manner,

as well as Bonaparte's first stretching his usurping hand over the Peninsula. I could mention various other parts of this, as well as all his other works, which are peculiarly striking; but, not wishing to encroach too much upon your time and limits, I will content myself with having thus far stated my opinion upon this subject; and sincerely recommend to your correspondent to devote a little more of his spare time to the reading of these works, as I am convinced that, if he will peruse them attentively, he will not fail to reap much pleasure from them.

AN ADMIRER OF SCOTT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A NEIGHBOUR of mine, a few days ago, on breaking a hen's egg for her domestic purpose, was struck with the singular appearance of another egg, about the size of a pigeon's, floating in the albumen, or white; which, on further inspection, appeared perfectly formed, the cortical surface hard, and apparently porous.

The good lady, in whose possession it is, being averse to having the shell perforated, I could not analyze the interior part; but, viewing it by the light of a candle, it has the appearance of containing only a white liquor.

Stepney-Green, JAMES HOLCROFT.
Feb. 12, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TRUST I shall not be censured by the unprejudiced reader, for an observation or two, on the probable fate of the *Datura Stramonium*, (which the feeling and humane Verax, with other subsequent writers, has so strongly recommended to the afflicted with asthma,) if the reports which have lately been propagated by the preparer of Stramonium, be suffered to pass unnoticed. It was easy to foresee that the singular virtues of a plant, so eminently serviceable, which could be raised by every peasant in his cottage garden, should attract the attention of the empirics, and make them strain every nerve to draw the sale of it within their monopolising grasp. Not content with puffing off his Oxymel, and prepared Stramonium, Mr. F. has thought fit, in the face of the most respectable testimonies, and of Verax, (who expressly says, that the *Datura Stramonium* effected his cure) to tell us that the remedy he offers, is not

prepared from the *Stramonium*, but from the *Tatula*, a circumstance, at least, unlikely, as I shall by and by shew.

What are the motives for attributing such a decided superiority to his preparation, and for disparaging the great virtues of the simple *Stramonium*, every one will guess; they are too obvious to need an explanation; and had the preparer, in his views to private emolument, contented himself with establishing the credit of his own article, without denying the equal efficacy of the other, as fully proved by Verax, all would have been fair. But he is striving to fetter the public mind with the false idea, that the plant in its natural state is of no service in removing asthma, and that it even "produces nausea and giddiness." As an avowed enemy to prejudice and error, I cannot witness this illiberal attempt, without lending a feeble aid to check its progress. Every friend to truth will see the necessity of stopping the falsehood in its infancy, of exposing its pernicious tendency, and of counteracting its effects. If suffered to spread, the growth of knowledge of the "*Divine Stramonium*," as Verax justly styles it, will soon be lost; and every patient who is afflicted with asthma, must of necessity pay his shilling to the preparer, who has cozened him into the belief that none is genuine, but what has passed through his hands.

But I promised to shew the improbability of his specific being prepared from the *D. Tatula*, as he asserts. I shall premise that the names, *Stramonium*, *Tatula*, *Ferax*, &c. &c. are not principal or generic names, but secondary or specific ones, to identify each species from its congeners, just as we apply the names William, Thomas, Henry, &c. to distinguish the different children of the same family. The name of this family or genus of plants is *Datura*; of which, one species is called *Datura Stramonium*; another *D. Tatula*; a third, *D. Ferax*, &c. &c. From this, it will appear evident, that the plant commonly called by the single name of *Stramonium*, must have been that particular species of the *Datura*, which has been efficacious, the former name being quite foreign to any of the other species. Add to which, that, as the species *Tatula* has not been pointed out by any writer on the subject, as superior in virtue to the *Stramonium*, nor is, I believe, imported for any other purposes of medicine; it appears extremely improbable

bable that Mr. F.'s oxymel is prepared from it. His sole motive for apprizing the public of the circumstance is, I conceive, to lessen the D. Stramonium in their good opinion. I deny not the efficacy of the D. Tatula; it may be as serviceable as the D. Stramonium, nor do I wish to influence any individual, who from motives of safety does not chuse to cultivate the plant, from using the prepared Stramonium. It is probable that the peculiar virtue of the Datura exists in some degree, in all the species, and resides in the empyreumatic oil: indeed, the D. Ferax, if we may credit the best authorities, has been long known to the inhabitants of India, as a remedy for asthma, and is esteemed more powerful than the D. Stramonium.

Fearing I have already trespassed too much upon your patience, I will only add, in confirmation of my support of the D. Stramonium, in its simple state, that, were my feeble testimony wanted, I could adduce proofs, under my own eye, of its efficacy. I raised from fifty to sixty plants in my own garden the last spring, many of which grew in a light and rich soil, and attained the height of six feet; and whose stems, at the distance of a foot from the ground, measured more than six inches in circumference. The tallest and healthiest plants grew from seeds which had lain in the ground all winter, and had not been transplanted. I gathered them about the middle of September, and prepared them for use as directed; and I have the gratification to find, that many friends and others, to whom I distributed it, have experienced very material benefit from the use of it; one person, in particular, who was afflicted in a very great degree. Hoping to see the subject taken up by more able hands.

Nantwich, Jan. 9.

J. E. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CAN any of your numerous correspondents inform an ignorant man, of the etymological difference between the terminations *er*, and *ist*, and *ism*? For example, sound knowledge is denominated Philosophy; pretensions to it, Philosophism. We say Christianity, to denote the only true religion, while to false systems we apply the terms Deism, Mahometism, Catholicism, Methodism, &c.

The same difference applies to the

professors, as to the systems. A wise man is named a Philosopher, a pretender is a Philosophist. We say Christian, by way of respect, but we reproach a man by terming him a Deist, Methodist, Catholicist. But then we do not say Dissentist, but Dissenter. I hope to be furnished with a clue to all these anomalies. IGNORAMUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been, for some time past, in a bad state of health, I was lately proceeding, by easy stages, to Bath, when my progress was arrested in the place from which I date this, by that bitterest of enemies to locomotion, the gout; and, during my confinement, I have accidentally become acquainted with the situation and circumstances of one among the great number of prisoners of war, who reside here, that excited my sympathy, and to which, through your medium, I wish to call the attention of those in whose power it may be to administer consolation. I shall forbear to mention the name of the person to whom I allude, as it may easily be discovered if necessary, and it otherwise will be better spared from motives of common delicacy. Suffice it to say, that he is a French colonel, is said to be, and appears, between forty and fifty years of age, and has served in a military capacity from the first dawn of manhood. The revolution, which desolated his country, found him in this situation; and, having no prospects but what his profession presented, he, with a very great majority of the army, continued to serve under the successive governments which followed the overthrow of the monarchy, till about the year 1793, when he was promoted to the command of a regiment, in which situation he continued with reputation till the usurpation of Bonaparte. Whether from personal dislike to the tyrant, or from considering the restoration of the legitimate sovereign as now hopeless, does not appear; but, on this event taking place, he resigned his commission, rather than hold it under the new order of things, and retired to the island of Guadaloupe, where he had some connections.

He had not been long arrived, however, before he was required to take similar oaths of allegiance to those he had fled from his country, and forfeited his commission, in order to avoid. An inflexible determination to persevere in his opposition

opposition to Bonaparte dictated to him the necessity of once more seeking an asylum in a foreign land; and, having some connections in Spain, he embarked, with many others, on board a vessel of that nation bound to Cadiz. They had arrived in safety within a few leagues of port, when, on the 23d day of June, 1806, they were captured by a British frigate, and the colonel was, of course, brought a prisoner to this country, where he has remained ever since.

Not long after his arrival, he stated the circumstances of his situation to the Commander in Chief of the British army (to whom the fortune of war had made him known some years before), offering to take the oaths of allegiance, and to become a British subject, in return for receiving the protection of the British government. To this application his Royal Highness was pleased to return a most gracious and encouraging reply, which, however, being discovered by a French fellow-prisoner, of opposite inclinations with respect to the usurper, was by him surreptitiously obtained, and transmitted to the ministers of France. The immediate consequence to the unfortunate subject of this memoir was, that he was instantly proscribed, and all communication between his family or friends and himself, peremptorily interdicted, under the severest penalties, by the hostile government. Heavy as this blow was, however, it was not the worst evil which he had for some months to endure; for he now became an object of the most bitter invective, and the most malevolent machinations, among those of his countrymen, who were his fellow-prisoners: indeed, there was great reason to believe that, on more occasions than one, they sought his life. At length these attempts became so notorious, that, upon a representation of them being made, he was separated from his countrymen, and allowed to remove to Reading upon his parole. Thus, not only expatriated for five years without obtaining any subsistence, except the scanty allowance of a prisoner of war, but even interdicted from receiving the common consolations of sympathy, or even of ascertaining the existence of his nearest relatives and dearest connections, he is bereft of the only solace that can lighten the prisoner's burthen, hope, by the hostility of the government he has deserted, and by the neglect of that whose interests he has espoused.

Reading,
Dec. 20, 1811.

BENEVOLUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CANNOT agree with your correspondent, A. T., in recommending Verstegan's "Restitution of Decayed Intelligence," to the Saxon student. The real information which it affords respecting our ancient vernacular language, may be compressed in a small compass; whilst the numerous errors of the author will involve the reader in many a mazy labyrinth of uncertainty: let it be understood, however, that this answer is intended for such parts of the work as treat more particularly on the Saxon language; in other respects it is valuable, as containing much curious learning on the subject of northern antiquities in general.

Our grammarians and lexicographers, have bestowed some little attention upon the Scandinavian dialects; but, it is to be regretted, that with the exception of the learned Dr. Jamieson, they have wholly neglected those cognate dialects of the Teutonic, from which the mechanism and history of the English language would receive the most ample elucidation.

To be convinced of their importance, it is sufficient to compare Dr. Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary, with the wretched and unsatisfactory performance of that man, whose powerful mind was destined by nature for a more splendid, though not a worthier, task.

The Teutonic, using the appellation in its most extended term, may be traced from Iceland to India: and, although I shall not maintain with Goropius Becanus, that Adam and Eve spoke High Dutch in the garden of Eden, yet it is certain that it possesses the characteristics of the highest antiquity. We have sufficient evidence to prove, that the languages which were spoken by the Belgæ and Allemanni, before the Christian era, have continued unchanged during eighteen successive centuries, notwithstanding the influence of a foreign religion, and the introduction of the habits of civilised life.

Were it possible for human industry to dispel the mysterious gloom which veils the primitive ages of the world, we should perhaps find, that, amongst the infinitely varied daughters of the language of the mighty Caucasian family, from whom the greater part of the inhabitants, both of Europe and of Asia, derive their origin; the Teutonic reflects the most faithful portraiture of her venerable parent.

F. C.

London, Jan. 4, 1811.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
IF the following comparative view of the state of vegetation and efflorescence, during the spring of each of the four years preceding the present,

should be thought acceptable to your botanical readers, please to insert it. I have selected a number of plants, and have marked the time under each year, when I first found them in flower.

Daventry, Feb. 1812.

G. W.

	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.
Thlapsi, bursa pastoris	Jan. 9	Feb. 17	Jan. 9	Feb. 11
Draba verna	Jan. 29	Feb. 10	Jan. 6	Feb. 11
Bellis	March 3	Feb. 16	Jan. 10	March 6
Corylus avellana	March 10	Feb. 19	Feb. 8	Feb. 18
Senecio vulgaris	March 16	Feb. 27	Jan. 6	Feb. 11
Primula vulgaris	March 22	March 15	April 4	March 11
Lamium purpureum	March 22	Feb. 27	March 19	March 29
Ranunculus ficaria	April 7	March 13	March 29	March 11
Viola odorata	April 9	Feb. 27	March 26	March 16
Veronica hederifolia	April 9	Feb. 27	April 14	March 11
Anemone nemerosa	April 11	March 22	March 27	March 23
Tussilago farfara	April 14	March 20	March 14	March 11
Glechoma hederacea	April 19	April 5	April 14	April 3
Lamium album	April 23	March 31	April 21	March 29
Fragraria sterilis	May 2	March 15	May 27	March 30
Viola canina	May 2	April 25	April 27	March 29
Veronica agrestis	May 3	March 23	April 27	March 23
Saxifraga tridactylites	May 3	May 1	April 15	April 19
Caltha palustris	May 4	May 1	April 21	April 19
Primula veris	May 7	May 5	April 14	April 10
Juncus pilosus			April 19	March 23
Cardamine pratensis	May 10	May 6	May 4	April 19
Myosotis scorpioides	May 11	April 25	April 27	April 19
Oxalis acetosella			April 11	April 5
Adoxa moschatellina*			April 17	March 30

* A rare plant in this part of the kingdom.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

PRIVATE LIFE OF QUEEN ANNE AND HER FAVORITES.

"—Here, thou great Anna! whom three
realms obey,

Dost sometimes counsel take—and sometimes
tea!"

POPE.

ANNE STEWART, the second daughter of James II. by Lady Anne Hyde, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, was born in 1675.

This princess, descended from an ancient race of kings on one side, and from the dregs of the people on the other, is described as comely while young, and considered to have become majestic as she approached old age; her voice too was harmonious; her disposition easy and gentle; she was taciturn to a singular degree: but her capacity always appeared to be very limited; notwithstanding which, she was respected on account

of her prudence, while yet a subject, and became extremely popular as a sovereign. The appellation of the *good* Queen Anne expresses more than a volume on this head. But, on the other hand, she was jealous of her prerogative;* and, in addition to this, exhibited another peculiarity, common to all her family: she was regulated, in respect to public affairs, by the minions of her own choice; and these in their turn were sometimes the dupes of those very ministers whom they had either supported or created.

During the reign of her father, she married Prince George of Denmark, by

* It appears from Lord Bolingbroke's "Letters on History," vol. 2, that, when she was accustomed to impose silence on her ministers, at the Council Board, by holding up her fan to her mouth; this signal precluded all debate!

whom

During the reign of her father, she married Prince George of Denmark, by whom she had several children, none of which survived her. He happily possessed none of that ambition which has been termed "the infirmity of noble minds;" and, after being treated with great contempt during the life of the preceding monarch, on the accession of his own consort, was content with the office of Lord High Admiral, and the reversion of 100,000*l.* per annum, settled by a parliamentary provision, in case he should survive her, an event which did not occur.

Her majesty, while Princess of Denmark, was influenced by Lady Churchill, afterwards Duchess of Marlborough, exactly in the same manner as Mary de Medicis had been governed about half a century before, by her Italian favorite the Marechale Concini. They had been playfellows when young, and it must be owned that Lady C. from her superior talents, was capable of managing a weak female, of exalted rank and pretensions, with a considerable degree of ability. There are few Whigs too but will be inclined to think, that the wars and services of the Duke of Marlborough tended not a little to the glory and stability, even if they detracted from the wealth and resources, of the nation. Her power and ascendancy, however, were but too apparent; for her temper was haughty, violent, and perhaps insolent, in the extreme; yet, it is not to be credited, that she conducted herself so very offensively as has been asserted; for it cannot possibly be supposed, that favorite would make her majesty carry her gloves, or affect to feel disagreeable smells, on the approach of her royal mistress!

King James II. never attempted violence in respect to his daughter's religion. It was obvious, even in her youth, that the princess entertained no common liking for the church of England; it was actually a *passion*, and this was so well known to Mr. Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, that he and Mrs. Masham are accused of having recourse to the successful artifice of representing "the church in danger," with a view of undermining the power of their enemies. But, although His Majesty did not recur to force, he was obliged by his *conscience* to have recourse to persuasion; he accordingly put certain books and papers into his daughter's hands, and employed Lady Tyrconnel to induce Lady Churchill to aid and assist on the occasion.

As a child, the conduct of Queen Anne is not very likely ever to be the subject of eulogium; for, in the critical hour of difficulty and danger, she abandoned her kind father, fled in the night to the West, and, together with her husband, joined her brother-in-law, the Prince of Orange, now become his rival and his enemy. But she doubtless saw every thing through the eyes of her female adviser, and like her, perhaps, having never read, nor employed her time in any thing but playing at cards, was so simple a creature, as never once dreamt of his being king.* William and his consort appear at first to have been grateful, and indeed the accession of the daughter and son-in-law of the reigning sovereign to their party, must have doubtless been attended with the most beneficial consequences. The measure of resigning her birthright to the Prince of Orange, and assenting to his being king for life, must also have been pleasing, although this was not effected without a previous secret opposition, too weak to be successful, and yet too obvious not to prove offensive.

At length a coolness first, and then an open rupture, ensued, and the Duchess of Marlborough, afterwards alluding to this in the reign of George I. observes, "that, whatever good qualities Queen Mary had to make her popular, it is evident, by many instances, that she wanted *bowels*. Of this," it is added, "she seemed to give an unquestionable proof the first day she came to White-hall. I was one of those who had the honor to wait on her to her own apartment. She ran about it, looking into every closet and conveniency; and, turning up the quilt upon the bed, as people do when they come to an inn, and with no other sort of concern in her appearance, but such as they express: a behaviour which, though at that time I was extremely caressed by her, I thought very strange and unbecoming. For, whatever necessity there was of exposing King James, he was still her father, who had been so lately driven from that chamber and that bed; and, if she felt no tenderness, I thought she should at least have looked grave, or even pensively sad, at so melancholy a reverse of fortune."

Her royal highness obtained the Duchess of Portsmouth's lodgings at White-hall, but was unable to procure apart-

* Letter from the Duchess of Marlborough to Lord ———.

ments adjoining these for her domestics, although she offered to give the whole of the Cockpit in exchange. The queen, her sister, wishing to gratify the Duke of Devonshire with the *option*, the princess answered "she would stay where she was, for she would not have my Lord Devonshire's leavings!" On expressing a wish, soon after, for the house at Richmond for her children, her highness experienced a broad refusal, although unoccupied by any other persons than Madame Possaire, a sister of Lady Orkney, and Mr. Hill.

On the disgrace of Lord Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough, in the time of King William, the queen insisted on the princess parting with his lady; but this was refused, and on the *confidante's* being forbidden by the Lord Chamberlain, to "continue any longer at the Cockpit," her royal highness withdrew from court, and borrowed Sion of the Duke of Somerset.

On the prospect of a parliamentary provision, moved for by the princess's friends, the queen, after receiving this communication from her royal highness, replied with a very imperious air, "What friends have you but the queen and me?" The annual revenue of 50,000*l.* was however settled by both houses, and at length assented to by the king. On this occasion, Lord and Lady Churchill interested themselves openly, which conduct produced an offer of 1000*l.* a-year; this they nobly declined, but many years after meanly recollected, and accepted with a very bad grace.

As the princess, at this period, corresponded with her favourite, whom she called *Freeman* under the assumed name of *Morley*, it may not be amiss here to introduce a note written on this occasion, in consequence of some little delay, on the part of her highness's treasurer:

" 'Tis long since I mentioned this thing to dear Mrs. Freeman. She has all the reason in the world to believe I did not mean what I said, or that I have changed my mind, which are both so ill qualities, that I cannot bear you should have cause to think your faithful Morley incapable of being guilty of either."

The next difference that occurred between the royal sisters, proceeded from a wish on the part of the Prince of Denmark, to serve at sea. On his majesty's (King William) expedition to Flanders, he asked and obtained, as he imagined, his majesty's permission to repair on board-ship as a volunteer; but this was

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not allowed; for, after his baggage had been actually sent down, the queen dispatched Lord Nottingham, in form, to forbid this step.

Notwithstanding all this, the breach might have been healed, had not a new event occurred. The princess being near her time, sent Sir Benjamin Bathurst "to present her humble duty to the queen, and acquaint her that she was much worse than she used to be." The royal sister, however, did not think fit either to see the messenger, or return any answer; notwithstanding which, when delivered of a child, that died some minutes after, Lady Charlotte Beverwaret was dispatched with the intelligence, and her majesty, attended by the Ladies Derby and Scarborough, repaired to Sion. But the queen never asked how she did, and, even in that condition, insisted on the removal of Lady Marlborough; while Lady Derby, although recommended by the sick princess as groom of the stable, on her majesty's accession, never went to the bedside, or made the least inquiry after the health of her patroness.

The following letter to a nobleman, who was supposed to possess Queen Mary's entire confidence, and aspired to govern both sisters, will at least serve to prove that Queen Anne, when only princess of Denmark, knew how to express herself with a certain degree of dignity, if not of haughtiness.

"I give you many thanks for the compliments and expressions of service which you make me in your letter, which I should be much better pleased with than I am, if I had any reason to think them sincere. It is a great mortification to me, to find that I still continue under the misfortune of the queen's displeasure. I had hopes, in time, the occasion of it would have appeared as little reasonable to the queen, as it has always done to me. And, if you would have persuaded me of the sincerity of your intentions, as you seem to desire, you must give me leave to say, I cannot think it very hard to convince me of it, by the effects. And, till then, I must beg leave to be excused, if I am apt to think this great mortification which has been given me, cannot have proceeded from the queen's own temper, who, I am persuaded, is both more just in herself than that comes to, as well as more kind to

"Your very affectionate friend,
"ANNE."

To the Earl of Rochester.

Immediately after this, the queen sent to Lady Grace Pierpont, to desire that she would not go to the princess, adding, "that if she did, she should not come to
S her,

her, for she would see nobody that went to her sister." The answer, which is as follows, was deemed very uncourtly: "that she thought she owed a respect to the princess; that she had been civilly treated by her; and that if her majesty would not allow her to pay her duty to her, she would go no more to the queen, and the oftener to the princess." But this generous example of refusing meanly to submit to an unreasonable order, was followed by very few, except by the Jacobite ladies, who rejoiced greatly at the quarrel. The dowager Lady Thanet having declined by letter, and pleaded the royal command, the princess wrote her the following note:

"It is no small addition to my unhappiness in the queen's displeasure, that I am deprived by it, of the satisfaction of seeing my friends, especially of such as seem desirous to see me, and to find by those late commands, which her majesty has given you, that her unkindness to me is to have no end. The only comfort I have in these great hardships is, to think how little I have deserved them from the queen. And that thought, I hope, will help me to support them with less impatience. I am the less surprised at the strictness of the queen's command to you, upon this occasion, since I find she can be so very unkind to, Madam,

"Your's, &c. ANNE."

When the princess retired to Bath for her health, an official letter was sent to the mayor, not to attend her highness in state to church. This good man was a tallow-chandler, and had been accustomed until then, to wait on the princess, in order to conduct her thither, every Sunday. Mrs. Morley expresses herself thus on the occasion, to her bosom friend, Mrs. Freeman.

"I fancied yesterday, when the mayor failed in the ceremony of going to church with me, that he was commanded not to do it. I think 'tis a thing to be laughed at. And if they imagine either to vex me or gain upon me by such sort of usage, they will be mightily disappointed. And I hope these foolish things they do will every day show people more and more what they are, and that they truly deserve the name your faithful Morley has given them."

While in town, her royal highness, instead of the Cockpit, as formerly, now resided at Berkeley-house; and, as she frequented St. James's Church, the rector was forbid to lay the text upon her cushion as formerly, or take any more notice of her than of other people. But, as this happened to be a spirited

ecclesiastic, he refused compliance, without some order from the Crown in writing; which not being granted, he proceeded with the usual ceremonial as before. What was perhaps more mortifying to a princess, was the withdrawing the detachment of guards, that had always, until now, done duty over her highness.

On the demise of her royal sister, some little attention was paid to the Princess Anne, who was now next heir to the king, by Act of Parliament, and who, if title by blood had been of any avail, would have enjoyed the crown before him. She accordingly, on a day and at a time appointed, repaired to his palace at Kensington, and was received with extraordinary civility. Her court being resumed as usual, the nobility flocked to Berkeley-house, a circumstance which occasioned the "half-witted Lord Caernarvon," to say one night to the princess, as he stood close by her in the circle, "I hope your highness will remember, that I came to wait upon you when none of this company did." This remark, true in itself, but assuredly ill-timed, caused a great deal of mirth. Lord Portland seemed to be averse from this reconciliation; but, as his influence was on the decline, and Lord Sunderland, and still more the new favorite, the Earl of Albemarle, thought fit to pay their court to the rising sun, it was both effected and confirmed. Yet, it appears, that her highness was not treated with any very ceremonious respect at Kensington, being generally met by no higher a person than a page of the back-stairs, and permitted to withdraw without any attendance; Lord Jersey, then chamberlain, having conducted her but once or twice.

The follo. epistle, written by the future queen to the reigning monarch, has been censured as too obsequious, by her then *confidante*.

"Sir,

"Though I have been unwilling to give you the trouble of a letter upon any other occasion, yet upon one so glorious to your majesty as the taking of Namur, I hope you will give me leave to congratulate your success, which don't please me so much upon any other account, as for the satisfaction that I am sensible your majesty must needs feel in this great addition to the reputation of your arms. And I beg leave, sir, to assure you, that, as nobody is more nearly concerned in your interest, so no body wishes more heartily for your happiness and prosperity at home, than

Your's, &c.

ANNE."

No

No answer was ever sent to this courteous epistle; the prince too, on wishing to go in mourning to court, on account of the king of Denmark's recent death, was refused to be received out of colours; while the Duke of Gloucester's establishment, instead of fifty thousand pounds, as had been hinted, was reduced to fifteen thousand pounds a-year. All these contributed to produce a fresh coolness; and perhaps another rupture would have ensued, had not the king's demise, in 1702, elevated the princess to the throne, at the mature age of thirty-seven. But, anterior to this, she had sustained a great domestic affliction, by the death of her only son, the Duke of Gloucester, a calamity equally sudden, afflicting, and unexpected.

The charms of royalty, however, seem for a while to have obliterated, or at least to have suspended, her griefs.* The two great parties in the nation looked up to her for favour and support, but she threw herself and her affairs almost entirely into the hands of the Tories.

"The queen," says the duchess, "had from her infancy imbibed the most unconquerable prejudices against the Whigs. She had been taught to look upon them all, not only as republicans who hated the very shadow of royal authority, but as implacable enemies to the church of England. This aversion to the whole party had been confirmed by the ill usage she had met with from her sister and King William, which, though perhaps more owing to Lord Rochester, than to any man then living, was now to be all charged to the account of the Whigs. And Prince George, her husband, who had been also ill treated in that reign, threw into the scale his resentments. On the other hand, the Tories had the advantage, not only of the queen's early prepossession in their favour, but of their having assisted her in the late reign, in the affair of her settlement. It was indeed evident that they had done this, more in opposition to King William, than from any real respect for the Princess of Denmark. But still they had served her; and, the winter before she came to the crown, they had, in the same spirit of opposition to the king, and in prospect of his death, paid her more than usual civilities and attendance.

* Her Majesty, however, was ever after accustomed to subscribe herself, in all letters to the favourite, written posterior to this event, "your poor, unfortunate, faithful,
MORLEY."

"It is no great wonder, therefore, all these things considered, that as soon as she was seated on the throne, the Tories (whom she usually called by the agreeable name of the *church-party*) became the distinguished objects of the royal favour. Dr. Sharp, archbishop of York, was pitched upon by herself to preach her consecration sermon, and to be her chief counsellor in church matters; and her privy council was filled with Tories. My Lord Normanby (soon after Duke of Buckingham), the Earls of Jersey and Nottingham, Sir Edward Seymour, with many others of the high-flyers, were brought into place; Sir Nathan Wright was continued in possession of the great seal of England, and the Earl of Rochester in the lieutenancy of Ireland. These were men who had all a wonderful zeal for the church; a sort of public merit that eclipsed all other in the eyes of the queen. And I am firmly persuaded, that, notwithstanding her extraordinary affection for me, and the entire devotion which my Lord Marlborough and my Lord Godolphin had for many years shewn to her service, they would not have had so great a share of her favour and confidence, if they had not been reckoned in the number of the Tories."

One of the very first acts of her majesty's reign, was to advance four Tory commoners to the peerage, (the Lords Grenville, Guernsey, Gower, and Conway,) and it was with great difficulty, that the favourite could obtain a patent for a Whig,* merely on account of his political principles. Such indeed was her influence at this moment, that the queen consulted her on her speech from the throne, &c. as may be seen from the following letter:

St. James's,

Saturday, the 24th October, (1702.)

"I am very glad to find, by a letter from my dear Mrs. Freeman's, that I was *blest* with yesterday, that she liked my speech; but I cannot help being extremely concerned, you are so partial to the Whigs; because I would not have you and your poor, unfortunate, faithful, Morley, differ in opinion in the least thing. What I said, when I writ last upon this subject, does not proceed from any insinuations of the other party; but I know the principles of the church of England, and I know those of the Whigs, and it is that and no other reason, which makes me think as I do of the last. And, upon my word, my dear Mrs. Freeman, you are mightily mistaken in your notion of a true

* Mr. Hervey, made Baron Hervey of Icworth, in 1703.

Whigs

Whig : for the character you give of them does not in the least belong to them, but to the church.

"I am at this time in great haste, and therefore can say no more to my dear Mrs. Freeman, but that I am most passionately hers."

Lady Marlborough's influence, combining at this moment with some other occurrences, her husband was placed at the head of the army; her relative Lord Godolphin obtained the treasurer's staff; her son-in-law Lord Sunderland became secretary of state, while the Earls of Rochester, Jersey, and Nottingham, together with Sir Edward Seymour, all staunch Tories, and supporters of high-church politics, were dismissed. Lord Cowper too was brought in as chancellor, to strengthen the former party, in the place of Sir Nathan Wright, who had been suffered to hold the seals solely on account of his marked attachment to the established form of faith.

The advocates for hereditary, in opposition to parliamentary, right to the crown, being now in disgrace, immediately turned *patriots*. As there was no longer any hope of getting an *Occasional Conformity* Bill passed, a cry was set up, that the "church was in danger," which led soon after to the dispute about Sacheverell, &c. The queen in her heart was always with the Tories on this point; but they highly offended her in another. This was a projected invitation to the Princess Sophia of Hanover, who was a Lutheran herself, and consequently a non-conformist, to come over and defend the church! A motion was made to this effect in the house of peers, by Lord Haversham, and seconded by the Earls of Rochester and Nottingham. That having failed, similar attempts were made in behalf both of the electoral prince and his father. In this dilemma, Anne addressed the general,* then at the head of her army abroad, in a very interesting letter, of which the following is an extract:

"What I have to say upon this subject, at this time, is to beg you will find whether there is any design where you are, that the *young man* should make a visit in the winter, and contrive some way to put any such thought out of their head, that the difficulty may not be brought upon me of refusing him leave to come, if he should ask it; or forbidding him to come if he should attempt it: for one of these two things I *must* do, if either he or his father should have any desires

to have him see this country, it being a thing I cannot bear to have any successor here, though but for a week: and, therefore, I shall depend upon you to do every thing on the other side of the water to prevent this mortification from coming upon her, that is, and ever will be, most sincerely,

Yours, &c. &c.

July 22, 1708.

ANNE R.

The queen was so apprehensive of beholding a successor, that she repaired in person to the house of peers, and was present at the debates upon the invitation, when she actually heard the Duke of Buckingham treat her with something very like personal disrespect; having urged, as an argument for the measure, "that the queen might live till she did not know what she did, and be like a child in the hands of others." Anterior to this, her majesty had uniformly leaned towards the Tories; for, in a letter to the favorite, she maintains, "that she can see nothing like persecution in the (Non-conformist) bill." "As to my saying the church was in some danger in the late reign, I cannot alter my opinion," adds her majesty, under the signature of "the poor, unfortunate, faithful, MORLEY;" "for, though there was no violent thing done, every body that will speak impartially must own, that every thing was leaning towards the Whigs; and, whenever that is, I shall think the church beginning to be in danger."

Her majesty at the same time begs that Mrs. Freeman "would not let difference of opinion hinder them from living together as they used to do." Four years after, however, the queen seems to have been more ready to agree with her friend; for, after the Whigs had put a stop to the invitation, she writes as follows:—

"I believe dear Mrs. Freeman and I shall not disagree, as we have formerly done; for I am sensible of the services those people* have done me that you have a good opinion of, and will countenance them, and am thoroughly convinced of the malice and insolence of *them*, that you have always been speaking against."

Mr. Harley was now brought into the ministry, under the auspices of the Marlborough family,† being thought "a very proper person to manage the House of Commons, upon which so much always depends;" but, notwithstanding all this, her majesty's gratitude appears to have been but of short duration; for those

* Earl of Marlborough.

* The Whigs.

† The Tories.

sentiments professed by her family, in respect to government, continually recurred; and, in regard to religion, she appears to have been to the full as inexorable as either her father or grandfather, notwithstanding the one lost his kingdom and the other his head, chiefly on this very account.

"The Whigs," says the favorite, "were soon alarmed again by the queen's choice of two high church divines, to fill two vacant bishoprics. Several of them were disposed to think themselves betrayed by the ministry; whereas the truth was, that the queen's inclination to the Tories being now soothed by the flatteries and insinuations of her private counsellors, had began to make it irksome to her to consult with her ministers on any promotions, either in the church or the state. The first artifice of those counsellors was to instil into the queen notions of the high prerogative of *acting without her ministers*; and, as they expressed it, of being QUEEN INDEED. And the nomination of persons to bishoprics, against the judgment and remonstrances of her majesty, being what they knew her genius would fall in with more readily than with any thing else they could propose, they began with that; and they took care that those remonstrances should be interpreted by the world, and resented by herself, as hard usage, a denial of common civility, and even the making her no queen." It was with great difficulty that Lord Marlborough, in the full career of victory, could obtain the divinity-chair at Oxford for Dr. Potter, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. Smallbridge, recommended by the Tories, being his competitor.

But, by this time, a rival to the reigning favorite had been recently selected by the queen: this was no other than Mrs. Hill,* a bedchamber-woman, formerly patronised by the Duchess of Marlborough, and influenced by Mr. Harley, her cousin, who made her the first step of the ladder of that ambition, by which he attained the peerage and the premiership. Her majesty now took an active interest in whatsoever concerned this lady; was present at the secret marriage between her and Mr. Masham,

* Miss Hill, according to our modern phraseology; the *prefix* of Mrs. being then used, I believe, indifferently to maidens and married women.

afterwards made a general by her; bestowed a fortune on that occasion, from the privy-purse; and conferred a regiment, soon after, on Brigadier Hill, the brother of the new minion. She repaired often to the queen, when the Prince of Denmark was asleep, and kept up a private correspondence between Mr. Harley and her majesty, which soon ended in the utter disgrace of the Whigs, the triumph of the Tories, and the retreat of the Marlborough family.

Mean while her majesty temporised and dissembled. The old favorite had a very powerful party at court; and her husband was maintaining the glory of the English name on the Continent, by means of a series of unexampled victories. He was indeed created a duke, and a pension was conferred on him, while a palace was ordered to be erected at the public expence, immediately after the brilliant action at Blenheim; but his influence appears to have diminished in the exact proportion of his public services! The new duchess too was received but coldly at court, and mortified about the setting of the queen's diamonds, on a thanksgiving day for one of her own husband's victories!

Harley indeed was dismissed for a while, on the united representation of the Whig cabinet; but he still visited his relation, Mrs. Masham, at the palace, and by her means regulated the conduct of her majesty. At length she positively refused to communicate with the Duchess of Marlborough but by writing; and the latter could neither by tears or entreaties be prevailed upon to listen to what she had to say.

That her majesty possessed some of the duplicity which has been alleged against Charles I. is very apparent; for, at the very time she was about to disgrace the Whigs from power, she charged Mr. Secretary Boyle to assure the foreign courts that their fears on this head were groundless; and she dismissed Lord Godolphin the very day after she had earnestly begged he would continue in her service!

A complaint in parliament, about certain perquisites that the Duke of Marlborough had received when Generalissimo, at length furnished the queen with a popular pretext for his dismissal from all his employments, which was effected by a letter written by her own hand. The duchess attributes both this and her own disgrace to two causes: first, her

gracc's

grace's opposition to the Tories, coupled with her disregard for *high-church notions; and secondly, her unrelenting inveteracy against Mrs. Masham. Her majesty however acted nobly as to pecuniary matters, and thus gratified one of the leading passions of the ex-favourite. Whatever sums and gratifications she claimed were allowed to be taken from the privy-purse, before its management was resigned to her hated rival, "Mrs. Abigail Hill," now Mrs. Masham; after this the queen gave her a *quietus*, by means of the following document:

Feb. 1, 17¹⁰
11

"I have examined these accounts, and allow of them. ANNE R."

Mr. Harley, who had now become Earl of Oxford, at length, in his turn, lost her majesty's favour; and the star of Bolingbroke acquired the ascendant. But the disputes between these rival ministers brought on a fit of the gout in December 1713; and it was not until March following that her majesty could repair to the House of Lords in person.

On the 27th of July, 1714, she dismissed Harley; but from this moment the mind of her majesty was extremely agitated, and being at length exhausted by excessive fatigue, chagrin, and vexation, she sunk gradually into a lethargy; and this last and best of the Stewarts, closed her eyes for ever, on Sunday, August 1, 1714, in the 50th year of her age, and the thirteenth of her reign.

By means of an act of parliament,

* This lady, who, to a beautiful person added a masculine mind, expresses herself as follows: "The word *church* had never any charms for me in the mouths of those who made the most noise with it; for I could not perceive that they gave any other distinguished proof of their regard for the *thing*, than a frequent use of the *word*, like a spell to enchant weak minds, and a persecuting zeal against dissenters, and against those real friends of the church, who would not admit that *persecution* was agreeable to its doctrines. And as to state-affairs, many of these churchmen seemed to me to have no fixed principles at all; having endeavoured, during the last reign, to undermine that very government which they had contributed to establish."

which operates silently, but efficaciously, at this very day, Queen Anne gave a most convincing proof of her attachment to the church of England; for, on the anniversary of her birth-day, in 1704, she presented it with a noble donation, by the surrender of the *first fruits and tenths*, for the better support of the poor clergy.

On the other hand, she cordially detested the church of Rome; for many of the most offensive and cruel acts against the Irish Catholics were passed in her reign, and with her connivance. To the Tories her majesty was alike attached from a love of power, and the early prejudices of education; and she detested the Whigs, partly on account of their love of revolution principles, and partly from their forcing her to part with Sir Charles Hedges, while Secretary of State, at one time, and Harley at another; the domination too of the Duchess of Marlborough, which at length appeared odious and intolerable, rendered her still more averse from a party constantly patronised and protected by this high-spirited dame, until the hour of her death.

The invasion of Scotland by the *Pre-tender*, as he was then called, for a time soured her disposition against her own family; but nature at length acquired the preponderance, and her majesty would have willingly made her brother her successor had she been able to achieve such a perilous undertaking. To this she was still farther induced, in some measure, by her hatred to the house of Hanover, as well as by the intrigues of Bolingbroke, seconded by Mrs. Masham. It will scarcely be believed, that not only he and Oxford, but even Godolphin and Marlborough, kept up a secret correspondence with the court of St. Germaines. Notwithstanding all this, a price was proposed to be set on the head of the Chevalier de St. George, and her majesty actually consented to it, in case he should land in Great Britain or Ireland. It appears, from Macpherson's State Papers*, that he addressed a letter to the queen a little before her death, urging her to do him *justice*; but it is not recorded that any answer was ever received by him.

* Vol. ii.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.

"America, or an exact Description of the West Indies: more especially of those Provinces which are under the dominion of the King of Spain. Faithfully represented by N. N. gent. London, 1655."

THIS author, who does not give us the smallest information, who or what he is, commences his literary labour, with observing, that he is very confident, that the circular and diurnal motion of the earth upon its own axis or center, and its annual progress, around the sun, can never be affirmed with truth. "The opinion," he says, "of Copernicus, that the sun is the center of the universe; that it standeth always still; and that the earth, like a planet, moveth about him circularly betwixt the orbes or planetary circles of Mars and Venus, is lyable to infinite absurdities, contrary not only to the authority of sacred Scripture, but of common sense, common reason, and the natural condition and propensity of the earth itself."—P. 10.

The following account of Chocolate is interesting, the history of it being very little known.

"The chief reason of its (*cacao*) so general esteem and use at the West Indies, (a term which he applies to the whole of America,) is a certain drink they make of it, called *chocolatte*; which, because it is a liquor that the Americans extremely love, and that it begins likewise to be cryed up in some parts of Europe for an excellent drink, (though all men give not the same report of it,) I shall relate, as briefly as I can, how they make it, from the report of a late traveller in those parts.

"They take a certain quantity of cacao nuts, or almonds, as we call them, which, having well dried, they pound them with some cods of Chili, or long red pepper of America, a handfull of anniseed, some quantity of cinnamon, cloves, and likewise of white sugar, till they have brought them all into a soft powder, or paste, which they put up into boxes or tablets, of what quantity and bigness they please, laying it first upon paper within the box, from which,

upon occasion, the powder, or paste, will easily separate; but to any thing that is of earth or wood, it sticks fast. They put to it, likewise, certain grains of *achiotte*, which is another fruit of the West Indies, growing much after the manner of cacao, viz. many grains of it together in one husk, or cod, all of them red. This is onely to give the cacao a good colour; and the *achiotte* is commonly pounded by itself, and sold in boxes, or little round cakes, yet so fine and dry, that it will easily mix and incorporate itself with the cacao, to give it tincture. The better sort, and they that mean to make the *chocolatte* rich and very pleasing, add many other ingredients; but these already mentioned, are the most commonly used; and, the cacao thus made up, they sell usually at four shillings a pound. This is *chocolatte*, or the confectioned cacao. And, as there is difference in the composition of it, so likewise they drink it divers waies. The richest is that which is used by the gallants and ladies at Mexico, viz. to drink hot with *atolle*, after this manner: They dissolve a box, or tablet, of cacao in some little quantity of pure hot water, standing on the fire; and, having first with a molinet, or some other instrument, stirred it up, and well mixed the cacao and water together, they put so much of *atolle* into it, as fills up the cup or vessel, and so drink it, by suppings, very hot. This *atolle* is itself a rich and delicious liquor, of which I shall speak by and by. But the most usual way of drinking it is, to dissolve a box, or tablet, of cacao in hot water, and, having well sweetened it with sugar, to drink it without more adoe, onely with some conserves, or Naples-biskett, either dry or steeped in the *chocolatte*, as every one please. Sometimes, also, they dissolve it in cold water, and stir it continually with a molinet, till it rise to a scum, or froth, which they take off, and put into some other vessel or cup, and make the other hot; which, when they have likewise sweetened with sugar, they poure out into the vessel, where the scum or froth is, that was first taken off, and so drink them both together. But this

this way is not held to be so good, as causing obstructions, and windiness in the stomach, whereas the effects of chocolate, well tempered, and moderately taken, are said to be, that it fortifieth and comforts the stomach; which at the West Indies, in many persons, is frequently subject to a *cachexia*, or fainting, some hours after meale, whether it be from any peculiar indisposition of the aire or climate, or from som natural weaknes and insolidity in the food or diet of the countrie; which, though it be for the most part luscious, toothsome, and pleasing in the palate, in what kinde soever it be, whether of flesh, fish, or fruits, yet it is not held to be of so strong and solid nutriment, as the diet of Europe generally is. It is said likewise to revive and exhilarate the spirits very much, to help concoction, to make lusty and corpulent, and may be well taken three times a day; in the morning a litle before dinner, and some three or four hours after, but very moderately, and never exceeding one reasonable draught at a time; and if a man hath occasion to watch, or sit up late, it will help him very much to take one cup of it more about eight or nine o'clock at night.

"Now as for atolle, of which I spake even now, it is a drink of itself very delicious, made of the juice of the young maiz, or Indian wheat, much like unto almond milk, but somewhat thicker, and so confectioned with sugar, spices, musk, and other ingredients of the countrie, that it is not onely of admirable sweetness, both for the taste and smell, but much more nutritive and comfortable for the stomach; and would doubtless be accounted a rare drink in Europe, if it would endure the sea, or could be transported thence, but that it will not: whereas chocolate or cacao, made up in boxes, as we said, is sent abroad into Spain, Flanders, Italy, and many other parts of the world."—P. p. 131—135.

He speaks thus (p. 355) of the supposed expedition of Madoc and the Welch to America. "They report some special things of this province of Jucatan, as namely, that the people of the countrie used generally, and long before the Spaniards came thither, a certain ceremony of religion, not much unlike to our baptism, and which they called *regeneration*, or a second birth; that they observed it so diligently, that few, or none, among them omitted to initiate

themselves by it, believing that thereby the seeds and ground-work of all goodness was laid in them, and that they were fortified by it against the assaults and molestations of evil spirits: that after they were three or four years old, till they came to twelve, they usually thus washed and baptized themselves; and that none were permitted among them to marry, that were not first initiated after this manner: that they chose, likewise, a solemn day, upon which to doe this; and fasted (at least the father and mother of the party to be initiated) alwaies three dayes before; and that a great many of the natives had a tradition, or general report, among them, that, of ancient time, this province of Jucatan was possessed and cultivated by a certain people, which came thither from the east, after a tedious long wandering, and many hardships endured at sea, having escaped the hands of their enemies only through the power of God, or the deity they worshipped; who helped them, and made them to pass securely, even through the waves of the sea. All which, if true, seems not a little to confirm the report, which goeth for current in the Welch chronicles of one Madoc ap Owen, the son of Guineth, a prince of that countrie, who is said to have fallen upon a farre countrie this way, in his travels, which he liked so well, that, having secured to his companions their safe abode there, during his absence, he returned himself into Wales for more men; and that he transported thither as many as he could carry in ten barks full laden. This he is said to have done about the year of our Lord 1170."

It is impossible to read the following without antediluvian ideas, (whatever credit may be due to them) and the passage in Moses, "There were giants in the earth in those days," &c. "Tiagnaco, memorable only for the ruins of certain great and stupendious buildings, which anciently, it seems, have stood there, the stones whereof (some of them) are said to have been of thirty foot length a-piece, fifteen foot broad, and six or seven foot thick. There were likewise found the statues of certain men excellently carved and wrought, of a gigantinc stature or bigness, and likewise vested in forrain and strange habits, not at all used, nor ever known to have been used by the Peruvians themselves, or by any other of the present nations of America."

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

CORONATION OF GEORGE III.

WHEN the king approached the communion-table, in order to receive the sacrament, he inquired of the archbishop, whether he should not lay aside his crown. The archbishop asked the bishop of Rochester. The bishop did not recollect what had been done at the last coronation. At length the king determined within himself, that humility best became such a solemn act of devotion, and took off his crown, and laid it down during the administration.

This incident had an ominous character: throughout life the crown of George the Third was laid down before the altar.

Bonaparte, when the pope offered to crown him, snatched the crown, and put it on his own head.

SUICIDE.

Suicide was not always held infamous among Christians. When the Spanish Count Gerontius revolted against the Emperor Constantine, and, in order to avoid being captured, had determined on voluntary death, his wife, who was a Christian, desired to be slain first, and fell on his sword. Her death is praised by the ecclesiastic historian Sozomen, as worthy of *her religion*, and of immortal fame.

The whole sect of Donatists was celebrated for producing suicides. St. Pelagia jumped out of a window; and St. Apollonia into the fire.

Two of the modern Christian clergy, the Abbé of St. Cyran in his *Question Royale*, and Dr. Donne in his *Biathanatos*, have undertaken the apology of self-removal. They treat the deaths of Samson and of Eleazar as voluntary; also those of various primitive martyrs; and they quote with complacence the letter of St. Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, in which he forbids any attempt to obtain his reprieve: *Voluntarius morior quia mihi utile est mori.*

Among the ancients, the Stoics defended, and the Platonists objected, to suicide: so that Cato is unlikely to have associated together the panegyric of Plato, and of self-slaughter.

At Marseilles, in the time of Valerius Maximus, the magistrates enjoyed an exclusive privilege of permitting suicide. They kept doses of hemlock, and allow-

ed those persons to buy them, who could give sufficient reasons for wishing to retire, before the hour of nature, from the banquet of life.

Only the innocent surviving relations or friends of the deceased are punished by the laws against suicide, whether they inflict the burial of the body in a cross-way, or the confiscation of the inheritance. Surely the coroners might have leave always to pardon the first offence.

I have seen a cat attempt suicide, by throwing herself repeatedly head-foremost from a high shelf on a stone floor. She did not accomplish her end, but bruised herself so, that it was thought humane to drown her. Mr. Barrow says of the African gnou, that it is an animal addicted to suicide.

HENRY WILLIAM BUNBURY, ESQ.

Henry William Bunbury, so universally celebrated for his genius, taste, and skill, in the fine arts, more particularly in the line of caricature painting, died in May 1811, at his residence near Keswick, in Cumberland, having completed the age of somewhat more than threescore years.

He was the youngest son of the Rev. Sir William Bunbury, bart. of Mildenhall, and Great Barton, Suffolk, and Stanvey and Bunbury, in the county of Chester, sometime fellow of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, who died in 1764; his eldest son Thomas Charles, then twenty-four years of age, succeeding to the title and estates.

Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, bart. was educated at Eton, from whence he proceeded to Catharine Hall, Cambridge, where he remained the usual time. In 1763, he accepted the appointment of secretary of legation to Lord Hartford, our ambassador at the court of Versailles; and soon after, during his absence upon the Continent, was elected Knight of the Shire, to serve in Parliament for the county of Suffolk. He has ever since continued to represent the same county, in nine successive parliaments, excepting a short interval subsequent to the dissolution in 1784, when he was, for once, out-voted by the overwhelming influence of the then ministry. Sir Charles Bunbury has always been esteemed an old Whig in principle, and was the political

litical as well as personal friend of Mr. Fox: but the universal tenor of his political conduct has proved him thoroughly independent of all party connection, voting more usually on the side of opposition, but occasionally with the minister of the day, in the firm belief of the present writer, as his conscience has directed. Sir Charles is extremely popular in his county, not merely on the usual political accounts, but from an ancient hold on the affections of all ranks,—the very name of Bunbury conveying ideas of every thing that is good-natured, accommodating, humane, and charitable. His well-known predilection for the horse began so early, that it may be almost deemed a natural propensity; and, since the decease of the Duke of Queensbury, we may hail him—father of the turf. There his characteristic feeling has eminently and most usefully displayed itself, in the adoption of a new and more lenient, consequently less injurious, method of training the race-horse; in the curtailing, as often as possible, the length of the course, and rendering short races fashionable. Sir Charles Bunbury was a member of the Literary Club, established by Dr. Johnson; and was one of the bearers of the pall at the funeral of that eminent scholar.

Mr. Henry Bunbury, the immediate subject of this memoir, was educated at Westminster School, and finished his studies at Catharine Hall, Cambridge. Pursuing the bent of his inclinations for the Muses, and an ardent disposition to the cultivation of the fine arts, for which he discovered an early and most happy genius, he never engaged in any profession or public employment. He was once married to Catharine, the younger sister of the late General Horneck, who has been dead many years. This marriage produced two sons. Charles, who had a troop in General G. Aroyne's regiment of cavalry, and who died whilst serving in India. Henry Edward, a colonel in the army, who acted as quartermaster-general at the battle of Maida, and at present fills the employment of under-secretary of state for the war department.

Mr. Bunbury's former residence was at Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, also at Barton, where he had a house near his brother. But his visits to the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland had so impressed his susceptible imagination with the picturesque beauties and gran-

deur of that romantic scenery, that he at length determined on the erection of a house at Keswick, where he could enjoy his favorite water and mountain views, during the summer and autumnal months. He had just completed his building, and was engaged in providing the furniture, when he received that summons to an eternal mansion, against which no flesh can appeal. The solicitude of a most affectionate brother to remove him to Suffolk, into the bosom of his family, unhappily proved fruitless.

It would be difficult to fix upon any individual of our times, who was more cordially esteemed and beloved in the circle of his friends, or more generally acceptable wherever he was known, than Henry Bunbury. He possessed, indeed, his full share of the family good nature, and kindness of heart, which, in an especial manner, attracted towards him the attachment and respect of the lower classes. But his personal character will appear to more advantage, with more truth and exactness, as well as more warmth of delineation, when proceeding from the pen of an old and most intimate friend, of fifty years' standing:—"He was distinguished at a very early age by a most extraordinary degree of taste and knowledge in the fine arts. The productions of his pencil have, from his childhood, been the admiration and delight of the public. The exquisite humour of some of his drawings, and the grace and elegance of the rest, were unrivalled; and he is, perhaps, the only instance in which the excellence of such various and almost opposite characters has been united, in the same subject, in an equal degree. But, though he possessed in this respect a peculiar genius, he neglected no branch of polite literature. He was a good classical scholar, and, 'smit with the love of sacred song.' The Muses were to him, *dulces ante omnia*. He was an excellent judge of poetry, and the specimens remaining of his own composition put it beyond a doubt, that he would have been eminent in that delightful art if his natural modesty, under-rating his own powers, had not prevented him from pursuing it with more application. His social and moral qualities, whilst any of those remain who shared his friendship, will continue the object of fond admiration and regret. No ribaldry, no profaneness, no ill-natured censure, ever flowed from his lips; but

but his conversation abounded in humor and pleasantry; it was charming to persons of all descriptions. His feelings were the most benevolent, his affections the most delicate, his heart the most sincere. He was void of all affectation, alive to praise, but not obtrusively courting it. Conscious, but not ostentatious, of merit, of unblemished honour; full of that piety which influences the heart, and seeks the witness, not of the world, but of God. All who had the slightest acquaintance with him, will bear witness to the extraordinary tenderness of his disposition, to his kind and active friendship, to his universal benevolence, practically displayed throughout the whole of his terrestrial existence." To these really characteristic traits, which have been selected from known and good authority, need only be added—he loved the social enjoyment of his bottle with his friend.

The caricature paintings of Bunbury, have long since passed the ordeal, and received the full sanction of public opinion. The truth and reality of his genius had a professional voucher, whose ability to decide no one will be disposed to controvert. On its first appearance, Sir Joshua Reynolds declared to a friend, that Mr. Bunbury's Barber's-Shop was one of the best drawings he had ever seen, and that it would be admired in every age and every country. He was truly an original, and that principle of the *vis comica*, with which his mind was

naturally impressed, as well as his style and manner of execution were peculiarly his own. He possessed the magic power, with his pencil, to touch the chords of risibility in every human breast, where such existed, and to draw forth instantaneous and congenial sensations. He was from nature so complete a master of the *res ludicra*, that, whatever his pencil intended for a burlesque, must inevitably prove such to every human eye;—an indubitable test of genius, and in some sort, independent of technical precision in the execution. On this ground, doubtless, the judgment of Sir Joshua Reynolds rested. Genuine irresistible humour flowed also through the pen as well as the pencil of Bunbury, as every reader, imbued with a moderate portion of the *animal risibile*, will find himself involuntarily ready to acknowledge, in a perusal of the sage directions for bad horsemen, by Professor Geoffry Gambado. In the delineation of picturesque and mountain scenery, he drew with the hand of a master; his performances of that kind are full of enthusiasm, nature, and taste, and extremely valued by their possessors. This, it may be safely avered, will ever be the case with his works in general, of which it is regretted that a list cannot here be given, accompanied with specimens of his poetic talent; both which *desiderata* it is intended to supply on some future occasion.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

WRITTEN AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

AGAIN has Time roll'd round this sphere,
And bid it pass in our review:—

Adieu, thou old and fading year,
Thou never wilt return;—adieu!

Thy date's expir'd, another round
Will now begin, and fly as fast;
Then, like a dream, be no more found,
Like thee, for ever, ever, past.

Then will another that succeed,
Another and another still;
And still another, in that's stead,
Will fill its place in Nature's wheel.

Thus, till this fabric be dissolv'd,
This world, with all its works, be done;
Thus has it ceaseless still revolv'd
E'er since creation first begun.

Thus fly the moments, minutes, hours;
Thus pass the days, weeks, months, and
years;

Thus centuries pass;—Time still devours
Itself, as soon as it appears.

Eras and epochs flourish now,
Now empires over empires sway;
Now revolutions make them bow,
And others rise whilst these decay.

Where's Greece, once flourishing and free?
Where's Rome, with mighty Cæsars
crown'd?

Where's thy proud seat, O Nineveh?
And Babylon great, where art thou found?

Shadows of Time! you've rose and pass'd,
And like a shade your glory's flown;
Those sunk in ruins; these a waste;
Forgot, untrod, unheard, unknown!

Blush,

Blush, Greatness, for thy fancied state;
Sigh, Conquest,—drop thy sword and
sigh;
In these see your “false scale complete;”
Thus, Conquest, sink! thus, Grandeur,
lie!

The spire, the pyramid, the dome,
The marble pillar, the brazen bust,
To nothing falls, forgot its room;—
Time crumbles all things into dust!

E'en now, e'en whilst I muse and write,
All things are hast'ning to decay:
My life grows older with to-night,
And older with to-morrow day.

And, lo! my midnight taper, see
How in the socket sinks its fire!

It shortens imperceptibly,
And, like the year, will soon expire.

And thou, myself, how like this light!
How like the passing transient year!
A time will come, a fatal night,
When thou, like them, must disappear!

But Heav'n, in mercy, hides the date;
Foreknowledge would give life a gloom;
Hope cheers me in this present state,
And looks for better things to come.

Hope tells me yet I years may live,
Reflection views the uncertainty,
Experience does examples give,
Whilst Reason cries, “Prepare to die!”
Hark! the clock strikes;—there dies the
year!
Quiet and calm it goes resign'd:
Oh, when my mortal hour appear,
Grant, Heav'n, that I such peace may
find!

Grant, tho' my life should, like the year,
Be sometimes clouded and o'ercast,
Yet let my setting sun be clear,
Life's evening be serene at last.

O, come Religion, to my breast;
Come Virtue, let me live with thee;
Come Nuptial Love, give life thy zest;
Come Friendship, blest in harmony.

From you the purest pleasures flow,
Unmixt with vanity and strife;
You teach the duties which I owe
In social and domestic life.

So let me still that road pursue
Which first in early life I chose;
Where Innocence her flowers strew,
And consciousness of mind repose.

Then, tho' the world's rough storms arise,
When life has into age declin'd,
Integrity, with cloudless skies,
Will give its sun-shine to the mind.

Till, at the length, just like the year,
I sink in death and nature's gloom;
Calmly, and quiet disappear,
Resign'd, to give another room!

Reprinted.

W. B.

SONNET.

WRITTEN ON VISITING THE SITE OF
CARTHAGE, IN THE YEAR 1809.

“*Si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma;—
At sperate deos memores sandi atque nefandi.*”
VIRG.

YE teeming wastes, ye massive piles, of old,
Proud CARTHAGE' site!—where erst
glitt'ring car

Pre-eminent in gorgeous triumph roll'd—
Barbaric pomp and pageantry of war!

Grim Moloch's shrine, and wild Ambition's
tomb,

Archives of perfidy detested be—
No laughing Ceres will thy traits resume,
Crimson'd with crimes, and stain'd with
infamy.

No golden lyre awakes the inspir'd lay,
No frolic Loves amid the hamlet dwell;
By ruin'd cisterns* lurking foxes stray,
Upon the tow'r† the owl stands cen-
tinel! ‡

His rapid flight stern Desolation bends,
And o'er the guilty land his sable wing ex-
tends.

Feb. 8, 1812.

G. H. T.

TO CONSOLATION.

GREAT is the need of Consolation's voice,
To cheer the abject wand'rer on his way;
To lull each pang and bid the heart rejoice,
Ere clouds of sorrow dim life's last bright
ray!

For not, Oh man! to crown thy transient
day,

Is much lov'd happiness for certain given;
On earth 'twere vain to court the lengthen'd
stay

Of her whose native dwelling is in
Heaven!

Sweet Consolation! when before thy throne,
The suppliant bends to crave thy healing
balm,

With kind complaisance for his woes atone,
And e'en sad Sorrow of her sting disarm.

Stem the strong tide, and check the boist'rous
billow;

And smoothe the roughness of his thorny pillow.

Aug. 1811.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

* “*Ruin'd cisterns*,”—immense subter-
ranean apartments formed to contain water,
seventeen are still to be seen in an extraor-
dinary state of preservation.

† “*The tow'r*,”—the remains of a tem-
ple said to have been dedicated to Diana.
This tower, the cisterns and granaries con-
tiguous, with some detached masses of earth,
serving as indications of an aqueduct, are the
only monuments of the once-famed city of
Carthage.

‡ “*The owl stands centinel in the watch-
tower of Afrasiab.*”—*Sir William Jones's
Persian Grammar.*

BETTY AMLETT.

AN ELEGIAC BALLAD, BY JOHN MAYNE.

The Living may learn knowledge from the Dead.

OLD EPITAPH.

O! DROP a tear for Betty Amlett,
Led astray from Wisdom's ways;
Ah! once the blithest in the hamlet,
Now a scaffold ends her days!

Behold her bending in contrition,
Mark her supplicating eye;
In vain for life her sad petition—
Justice dooms, and death is nigh!

Around a rueful look she glances
On the friends of former years;
While pity, as her end advances,
Trickles down their cheeks in tears.

Endearing scenes of long-lost pleasure
Rush upon her troubled mind;
Sweet Faith and Truth's unfading treasure
Left neglected far behind!

Abas'd, she thinks in deep dejection
What she is, and might have been;
And, shudd'ring, starts with recollection
At the dreadful gulf between!

Like some fair flow'r on Life's wild common,
By the gale at random blown,
All that on earth adorns a woman,
INNOCENCE, was overthrown!

Then, driv'n by shame and indiscretion,
Wand'ring outcast and forlorn,
Remote from home or habitation,
Fed with berries from the thorn—

Down yonder lane, where rank weeds blossom,

Sad and sorrowful her plight;
An infant clinging to her bosom,
First beheld the morning light!

Ye, who at ease are happy mothers,
All your cares and pains forgot,
O think, in pity think, on others,
Want and wretchedness their lot!

For want she saw her infant languish,
None to succour, none to save;
And, frantic with despair and anguish,
Plung'd it headlong in the wave!

Yet drop a tear for Betty Amlett,
Lo! at Mercy's shrine she prays;
Ah! once the gentlest in the hamlet—
Kind and true in better days.

But time mispent in youth's sweet season,
Folly learnt in Guilt's abode,
And Vice that shuns the light of Reason,
Led her far away from God!

Behold her now in deep contrition,
For her crimes afraid to die!
And, maidens, from her sad condition,
Learn to fix your thoughts on high!

Or humble or obscure your dwelling,
Wisdom's ways will lead to fame;
For Virtue, Pride and Pomp excelling,
Decks with gems a spotless name.

But woman, void of pure devotion,
Tho' she live in splendid halls,
Puff'd with the pride of vain emotion,
Like a fenceless city falls!

Now, o'erwhelm'd with guilt and sorrow,
Betty Amlett's course is run!
Ah! ne'er to see another morrow,
Nor behold the setting sun!

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

. *Communications of Specifications and Accounts of New Patents, are earnestly solicited, and will always command early Notice.*

MR. THOMAS WILLES COOPER (OLD STREET), for an Apparatus to be fixed on the Naves of Wheels and Beds of Axle-trees of Carriages, so as to prevent Accidents from the Axle-trees breaking, &c.

TO attain the objects described in this specification, Mr. Cooper fixes to the carriage or beds of axle-trees, straps of iron, brass, or any other proper metal, secured by screwed bolts and clips projecting forward over the naves of the wheels, in what shape such carriage or beds of axle-trees may require. He fixes to the axle-trees, or to the beds of the axle-trees, straps of iron, brass, or any other metal, projecting forwards un-

der the naves of the wheels, which are secured by screwed bolts and clips: he fixes to the naves of the wheels grooved flanch'd hoops made of iron, brass, or any other metal, or instead of these hoops being secured on the naves of the wheels, he has the boxes of the wheels made longer than the naves, projecting out at the back with two flanches on each of them, to form the grooves. He has likewise joint hoops, made of iron, brass, &c. with the joints at the bottom, and fixed fast to the lower straps under the naves of the wheels, to remain loose in between the flanches of the grooved hoops, or between the flanches on the boxes of the wheels, and secured to the top

top straps by either screwed keyed bolts, or keyed keys. He secures covers to the jointed hoops by rivets or screws, to keep the dirt from the hoops. By these and other contrivances, the carriage will not drop more than a quarter of an inch should the axle-tree break; and when an accident occurs, this contrivance keeps the wheels in their proper situation, and prevents the carriage from falling down, and enables it to go forward on its journey without any danger. Or, if the linch pins get out, or the nuts come off, the wheels will slide forward to get off till stopped by the joint hoops against the back flanch of the hoops, and prevents the wheels getting off, and can proceed on its journey without any danger, and may be fixed to any carriage, and by taking out either the top bolts or keyed keys, the joint hoops fall down, so that the wheel or wheels may be taken off and oiled, or, when done with, the internal hoops, by taking out the bolts which keep the hoops on the naves, may be taken off.

It is said in recommendation of this invention, that the thing has been tried on the carriage of a stage coach in the following manner. The arm of the axle-tree cut three parts through, and the coach loaded, went several miles in this situation without linch pins or nuts; after which the arm of the axle-tree was broken off, and the carriage went several miles farther, loaded, with the axle-tree out, with the same facility as before. These preservers can be fixed to any carriage, notwithstanding the same may have been many years in use, and not be discerned without minutely examining the carriages and creating but little additional weight.

MR. PETER JOSEPH BROWN (HENRIETTA STREET), for an improved Construction of Buoys for Ships or Vessels, and for mooring Chains, &c.

Instead of constructing buoys of wood or of iron, Mr. Brown constructs them of copper or of brass, or of any other metal, or mixture of metals: the said buoys are hollow water-tight-vessels, of any form that may be required, but the nearer they approach to the form of a sphere, the more buoyant are they in proportion to their weight. The said buoys may from time to time receive a coating of pitch, tar, varnish, or paint, to defend them the longer against the action of the water. The said metallic buoys being very sonorous, are intended also

to be employed occasionally as a substitute for ships' bells: for this purpose it is only necessary to strike the buoy suspended, with a wooden mallet. The patentee proposes to attach a little mast to coast or other buoys, which may carry a vane, with the soundings, bearings, and distances of the neighbouring buoys, &c. and particular buoys, when this may be desirable, may carry a lamp or lamps attached to their masts, or they may be particularly adopted and constructed in the upper part of the buoy. By this invention a ship's buoy is prevented from getting foul of the anchor, by attaching to the buoy-rope, any where near its middle, another buoy, called the carrier, which by its buoyant effort to reach the surface, keeps the lower part of the buoy rope constantly on the stretch. So to float a heavy chain in great depth, he attaches to different parts of the chain below the main, a buoy-carrier of sufficient capacity to maintain respectively, that portion of chain which is between carrier and carrier. These carriers may, in some cases, be made of wood, like the buoys in common use. To obviate the difficulty of placing long chains in deep water, the chains themselves are made buoyant, by substituting for links carrier buoys furnished with rings at both ends, to facilitate their junction with the different portions of the chain, and which portions of chain may be composed of long rods, with eyes or rings at each end. Mr. B. substitutes for the chains in use, chains composed of portions of hollow cylinders or prisms, of convenient length, attached to each other in succession by rings, chains, links, &c. taking care that the buoyant capacity of those portions of cylinders, &c. be sufficient to maintain themselves and the other rings made use of to join them. These buoyant chains present this advantage, that they may be made of such a diameter as to prevent the possibility of their getting entangled between the rudder and stern part of ships that come in contact with them.

MR. JOSEPH BAGNAL'S (WALSAL), for a Method of making Bridle-bits, Snaffles, &c. of Iron, Steel, or other Metals.

The nature of this invention is thus described: The rings, sides, or cheeks, of bridle-bits, &c. are to be made with an opening or division thereon, guarded and closed by moveable levers, slides, pins, catches, or other contrivances, by which the heads, reins, harness, &c. may

may be fastened, put on, and taken off, such bridle-bits, without buckles, or unstitching the same, for convenience and utility of cleaning, fresh polishing, or plating, the said bits, or iron-work, and cleaning the reins and harness separate from each other, and for altering, changing, repairing, and preserving, the same. The mode of performing this is shewn by certain figures attached to the Specification, one of which exhibits the catch of the eye, in which the leather is fastened on the bit, and in the other is exhibited the leather or other work which moves on and off the bits. The object of this method is to unite the bit and leather in such a manner as to prevent accidents, that frequently occur by the failure of the buckle tongue, or the breaking of the leather, and also to add to the convenience and facility of separating the bit from the leather, for the purpose of cleaning, &c. The principle is applicable to the martingale, as well as to bridles.

SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS'S (HIGH-WYCOMBE),
for an Improved Reflecting Circle or Semicircle.

It is intended, by this invention, to combine the measuring principle, with a circular or semicircular protractor, in such manner, that in measuring any angle, the index or limb of the instrument shall pass over the whole of the measured angle. By the contrivance, any angle taken in the field, may be at once protracted in actual magnitude, without the trouble of reading off. This will be found very useful in military surveying, where the true situations of objects can at once be determined, and the sketch corrected at the same time that it is taken: a vernier is applied to read off the angle with more accuracy. Thus the reflecting circle or semicircle, is divided into 360° or 180° , instead of double the number, as in the repeating circle, and the same length of arc is obtained to engrave divisions upon, which a sextant of a radius equal to the length of the sliding bar would have. The instrument is thus described:—to the radius, or limb, of a circular protractor, there is an index-glass fixed; the horizon-glass is fixed to a moveable bar. This bar slides upon a pin attached to the limb, or radius, carrying the index-glass, which pin is adjusted so that there may be no apparent index error. The sliding bar will move over half the real angle,

and the principal limb protract the true one.

MR. JOSEPH BASTONE'S (BRIDGEWATER),
for Improvements applicable to Bedsteads, and various other Things.

We cannot describe the nature of this invention without the aid of figures; it depends on the peculiarity of a joint, by which any two pieces of wood, or metal, of any size, in any position, or for any purpose, may be firmly framed together. This joint may be varied in size, and in the position of the hooks or mortice; and there may be as many hooks and mortices in each, as may be deemed expedient, according to the use to which it is applied. The shape of the joint may be straight or curved; may be made of any metal, composition of metals, or of wood, as circumstances may require. The invention is applicable to many articles of furniture, but is particularly advantageous and useful in bedsteads, affording a simple and very expeditious method of putting together, taking apart, and moving them, from one room to another, as well by a common servant, as by one accustomed to cabinet or upholstery business, and not a single tool is required to perform it. Bedsteads made with these joints, leave no harbor for vermin in any part of them, and will render the tent, or camp, bedstead, a commodious and cleanly substitute for bureau and press bedsteads. The patentee further adds, that the strength of his joint is inferior to none, the whole power lying in the extreme ends, and when together, is as strong as any framed glued joint can possibly be, and much firmer than any screw or mortice tenon, for wherever there is a mortice, or hole, the part is materially weakened, but this joint strengthens the part, and is not liable to injury. The joint is applicable to any articles of furniture, where facility of removal or convenience of packing, are of any importance, as chairs, tables, sofas, also in machines, mill-work, &c.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAM STURGEON'S (HOWLAND-STREET, LONDON), *for Improved Castors.*

Instead of constructing castors in the usual manner, so as to support the feet, or bearing parts of the furniture, upon a wheel or roller, or other revolving cylindrical instrument, turning upon pivots, and

and allowed to traverse, in any horizontal direction, by means of a vertical axis, or centre of motion; the improved castors are spherical balls. The ball is placed beneath the bearing part in a cell or cavity, which is fixed to the foot or bearing part. And, in order that the said ball, or spherical piece, shall not be liable to fall out of its cell, it is included therein by means of a perforated cover, adapted and screwed to the lower part of the said metallic cap, so as to admit of a certain portion of the surface of the said ball, to be prominent through the perforation, and beyond the surface of the cover, to the extent of about the third part of its circumference. In the cell are disposed six friction rollers, on which the ball moves, and by means of

which, it is at liberty to revolve in any manner whatsoever. As an example: if the ball of one inch in diameter be made use of, the six friction-rollers are each to be one-third of an inch in diameter, and so disposed in one and the same horizontal plain, that the lines joining the pivots of each roller shall be made to range in the sides of an hexagon, circumscribing a circle of one inch and one-sixth part in diameter, nearly. The ball thus circumstanced, if made to rest upon, or against, the interior faces of the rollers; will be confined by a suitable re-action, as well sideways as downwards, and will be duly disposed to roll in any direction, and if applied to a floor or other surface, will perform the office of a castor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, **FREE of EXPENSE**.

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PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE SOCIETY OF HARLEM.

THE Society of Sciences, at Harlem, established about 60 years since, has been lately occupied about the consideration of a Memoir, by Dr. Bonn, a physician of Amsterdam, relative to the *Mastodonte*, or Mammoth, of the Ohio, accompanied with a fine skeleton drawing of that astonishing animal. The theory developed in this paper, is both curious and interesting. M. Dionysius Van de Wypersse, professor at Leyden, has bequeathed to this institution a *Hydrophane*, which is estimated to be worth 500 Dutch florins.

This Society, having taken into consideration the fatal effects of rain-water, kept in leaden tanks, or running through leaden gutters, so as to imbibe a portion of that pernicious metal, has offered a prize to any one who shall write a Dissertation, at once clear and succinct, but at the same time complete, on this subject.

1. It is required to prove, by experiment, in what manner any water is poisoned by lead; if the *ceruse*, used for painting the wood leading to the troughs, contributes any thing, and in what degree, to the evil; and what are the best modes of preventing the fatal maladies resulting therefrom?

2. To ascertain whether the enamel, given to certain earthen-ware by means of lead, serves to poison the aliments contained in them, as has been lately suspected; and what are the most efficacious means of preventing the same?

The following prize questions have also been published:

1. What is the influence of the oxygene of the atmospheric air, when combined, or not combined, with the action of light, in respect to the change of colors?

2. Are there any certain indications afforded by the flight of birds, or the cries of animals, so as to denote the change of weather, or of the seasons?

3. What is the actual result of experience, concerning the purification of stagnant and corrupt water, as well as other impure substances, by means of charcoal?

4. What is the real difference in the constituent principles of the sugar-cane and the sucro-mucilagenous productions of certain plants and trees? Do the

latter contain true sugar, or can their products be converted into sugar?

5. To avoid the uncertainty that exists relative to the choice of different kinds of vinegars, applicable to different uses, as well for culinary purposes as for anti-septic applications, &c. it is demanded, (1.) What are the various properties and principles of the different kinds of vinegar, and what is the best mode of ascertaining their excellencies without recurring to tedious chemical processes? (2.) What kinds of vinegar, according to the chemical tests, are best fitted for the different uses in life; and how may the traffic in vinegar be best extended and improved, by the improvement of the commodity?

6. What is the apparent origin of spermaceti; and can this substance be separated from the oil of the whale with advantageous effect?

7. Is it possible, from our knowledge of the constituent principles of the aliments of animals, to explain certain constituent parts of the human body, as, for instance, *calcareous earth*, *soda*, *phosphorus*, *iron*, &c.? And, if these be not created by means of aliments, are they produced by any and what mode of action appertaining to living organs?

8. Has any thing, and what, been demonstrated concerning the acceleration of the germination of seeds, first attempted by Humbolt, who sprinkled them with oxygenated muriatic acid? And are there any other means that may be employed with advantage, except manure and heat, to accelerate the production of plants in general, and their vegetation in particular? How is it to be demonstrated from the physiology of plants, in what manner these processes are carried into effect? And what lessons of practical utility can be drawn from the experiments already made, so as to promote the cultivation of useful vegetables?

9. What is the nature, depth, variation, and extent, of the moveable sands in Holland, especially on the confines of the North Sea? What indications are to be formed from what are already known in respect to practical utility, both as to digging for wells and laying the foundations of edifices, sluices, &c.?

A premium of fifty ducats, in addition to the ordinary prize, is offered for a satisfactory reply to each of the questions numbered 1, 4, 5, 6, and 9.

SOCIETY OF WETTERAU.

The Society of Natural History, of Wetterau, in the duchy of Darmstadt, founded on the 28th of September, 1808, at Hanau, by Counsellor Leonhard, the Doctors Kopp, Gaertner, and Mayer, together with Messrs. Nace, of Aschafenburg; and Wenzel, Scherbius, and Poppe, of Francfort, have not only commenced their proceedings, but taken measures, for the publication of the first volume of their labors. At the last meeting, M. Leonhard read a memoir on the fossils of Wetterau, and M. Kopp pointed out the means of using the uric acid in dying, together with a description of a species of the Agaric (*Agaricus muscarius*) of Kamtschatka.

Among the honorary members of this institution, the names of Messrs. Vogte, Ebel, Gerning, and Schutz, together with many of the princes and counts in the neighbourhood, are included. The whole consists of 300 associates, selected from the principal cities of Germany, as well as from London, Moscow, Paris, Upsal, Madrid, Pavia, and Philadelphia in North America. One of the most remarkable regulations respecting this society is the following:—"Every member is to furnish a biographical article concerning himself, together with a correct account of all his works."

SOCIETY OF CHERBOURG.

The Academic Society of Cherbourg has recommenced its proceedings; and, among others, received and read the following memoirs:

1. A dissertation on the hospital of Cherbourg, accompanied with observations on various establishments of this kind.

2. An eulogium on the late M. Delaville, founder of the society, by the Abbé Lambert.

3. Observations on the extraordinary degree of heat experienced at Cherbourg, July 12, 1808, by M. Henri de Laroque.

4. Observations on the carriage of seawater, by M. Delaville.

5. A memoir on Cotyledons, by M. Vartel.

6. An historical dissertation on the researches made in the Cotentin for medals.

And, 7. Memoirs of M. Noel, on the social economy, commerce, harbour, and roads, of Cherbourg.

SOCIETY OF MEDICINE OF VIENNA.

The Emperor of Austria has renewed his offer of a prize for the best essay of those candidates who may be disposed to point out such native drugs as are capable of replacing those of India, which have become exceedingly scarce in consequence of the maritime war. The following are the questions, which have been previously submitted to the Faculty of Medicine at Vienna.

1. What are the substances appertaining to any one of the three kingdoms of nature, existing in any of the states on the Continent, with an exception of those mentioned in the Dispensary of Vienna, which are distinguished by curative and perhaps specific properties, so as to be serviceable in certain maladies? By what facts and experiments have these curative properties been ascertained? And which of these indigenous drugs may be employed with most safety, in the place of these now brought from India?

2. As there are many native plants which contain camphor, what method ought to be followed in order to extract this principle in the least costly manner? What other body, with an exception of naphtha and balsamic oils, can be best employed in the place of camphor?

3. What medicinal substance is best calculated to supply the place of *quinquina*, or Jesuit's bark? And what composition can be substituted in its place?

4. What indigenous plant can be used as a substitute for the leaves of senna? And what native plant, with an exception to the *gratiola*, is best calculated as a substitute for jalap? What drug may be found on the Continent of Europe that will most efficaciously replace ipecacuanah, the minerals being excepted?

5. How can opium be most advantageously produced in this country, from the same plant whence it is extracted in the East? And from what other species of plants can a drug be produced, that shall be entirely analogous to opium?

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of New Prints, Communications of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested to be sent under COVER to the Care of the Publisher.

MR. SOANE'S LECTURES,
*Delivered in the Royal Academy of London,
January, 1812.*

THE professor was this year permitted to conclude his lectures on this most important of the sister arts. He commenced with the history and description of the arch, and its grandest application, the bridge, which

"With easy sweep bestrides the chasing flood."
Thomson.

He next descanted on the dome, praising judiciously many of the ancients, for their just application of this sublime portion of the art, and censured Sir Christopher Wren's application of that of St. Paul's cathedral. The spire and steeple next came under his notice, and he gave many judicious criticisms on their use and origin, which, by a far-fetched hypothesis, he supposed might be traced to the pyramids of Egypt. He next touched on internal decorations, and principally staircases; and then expatiated on propriety of design, and exactness of proportion, instancing the semi-circular porticoes in the north and south sides of St. Paul's, as an instance of harmony of proportion to the whole; and the front of the admiralty as possessing the opposite defects.

Mr. Soane paid many just compliments to our best English architects; and was profuse in his encomiums on the clumsy, tasteless Vanbrugh, whom he styled, "the Shakespeare of Architecture!" Rather, we should say, "the Blackmore," whose cumbrous heaviness of style he most resembles. This is however no wonder, for the modes of construction of Vanbrugh and the professor, do certainly assimilate; but we should not have noticed it, had it not then been pointedly shewn. Weight, quantity of materials, and massiveness of construction, give place in these schools to lightness, elegance, and mathematical knowledge of the arch, and its beauties. None of this school could have executed such a building as St. Paul's, or any of Wren's despised edifices, with so small a quantity of materials, or have so suspended a dome, as the sublime structure of St. Paul's, on perforated *pendentives*. Compare St. Peter's at Rome with it, and it must vanish into nothing, sink into the air before its merits, and all its

architects bow to the fame of Wren. At the close of the lectures to the students, the professor lectured the academy, and gave them a proper temperate rebuke for their conduct in suspending his lectures last season; and announced, that this would be the last time he should have the honor of addressing them, did they not retract their proceedings on that occasion. The lectures on the whole were excellent, and were most liberally illustrated by an immense quantity of beautiful and valuable drawings, and must have served to instruct the students in a very high degree.

MR. FLAXMAN'S LECTURES.

During the last month, Mr. Flaxman delivered his second course of lectures on sculpture, to the students in the Royal Academy, which was numerously attended by the members, students, and exhibitors. We resume our attention to this eminent artist's lectures, with peculiar satisfaction, as Mr. Flaxman is now confessedly the best sculptor in Europe. After giving an account of the several eras of sculpture, among the earlier nations of antiquity, he delivered a luminous critique on subsequent periods, and paid particular attention to the early sculpture of England, which he elucidated by a variety of casts and drawings; marking them by just and forcible observations, which tended to throw many new lights on the neglected branch of national antiquities. His lectures were received with that attention and satisfactory applause, that reflected equal honor on the learned professor, and his enlightened audience.

"THE BLIND FIDLER," engraved by John Burnett, from a Picture by David Wilkie, esq. R.A. Published by BOYDELLS, London.

The picture from which this very excellent print is engraven, was one of the most admired pictures in the exhibition of 1806, and is too well known to need much description. It was purchased at a liberal price, by Sir George Beaumont, to whom the print is dedicated. Mr. Burnett has proved himself, by this print, to possess graphic talents of the highest order, which he has executed in a very beautiful style. One merit in this print must not be overlooked, which is the fidelity with which the manner and

and touch of the painter are represented. Neither can we forbear pointing out the excellency of the fidler himself, which is as perfect a transcript of the painting as the graver can express; and (what is too rare among our engravers) the drawing is perfectly correct, without any ostentation of academical knowledge. The head of the old man, with his back to the fire, is another very fine part of the plate, as is the group of the mason snapping his fingers to the music to amuse the child. The hand and arm of the mother is another proof of the knowledge of the human figure before praised; in fact, the whole of the figures are beautifully executed. The accessories are also much to be praised, and the difference of style between the metal, wood, vegetables, and draperies, are convincing proofs of this artist's powers of discrimination.

Exhibition of the Works of British Artists, placed in the Gallery of the British Institution, Pall-Mall, for Exhibition and Sale, 1812.

This useful adjunct to the Royal Academy, has just opened its doors to the view of the public, and gives convincing proofs of the increasing energies of the British school. The merits of the different works of art shall be discussed in our next Number, contenting ourselves at present with this general praise, and in giving publicity to the very liberal premiums offered for the ensuing year:

1. For the best picture in historical or poetical composition, three hundred guineas.
2. For the next best picture in historical or poetical composition, two hundred guineas.
3. For the next best picture in historical or poetical composition, one hundred guineas.
4. For the best landscape, one hundred guineas.

INTELLIGENCE.

In a few days will be published, the third volume of Mr. BRITTON's "Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain," with seventy engravings. Among other subjects, it comprises historical and descriptive accounts, with numerous illustrative engravings of plans, views, elevations, and details, of the following edifices, viz. Waltham-Abbey Church; Hedderham Castle; St. George's Chapel, Windsor; Roslyn Chapel, Scotland; St. Nicholas' Chapel, and the Red Mount Chapel, Lynn; Priory Church, at Christ Church; Norwich Cloister; St. James's Tower, and Abbey Gateway, Bury; School's Tower, Oxford; Castle-Acre Priory, Norfolk; the curious Door-way to Lullingston Church.

In a few days will be published, a splendid volume, consisting of twenty-four engravings, and an ample portion of letter-press, entitled, "The Fine Arts of the English School;" edited by J. Britton, F.S.A. The plates are engraved by Scott, J. Pye, Cardon, Scriven, Le Keux, Bond, &c., from pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds, West, Gainsborough, Romney, Westall, Howard, Shee, Turner, Northcote, &c.; others from sculpture, by Banks, Flaxman, and Nollekens; also four plates, illustrative of the architecture and construction of St. Paul's church. The literary essays are—A Memoir of Sir Joshua Reynolds, by James Northcote, esq. R.A.—A Memoir of G. Romney, by T. Phillips, esq. R.A.—A Memoir of the Marquis of Granby, by J. M. Good, esq.—A Memoir of Dunning Lord Ashburton, by John Adolphus, esq.; and other Essays, by Edward Aikin, esq.; R. Hunt, esq.; Prince Hoare, esq.; and the Editor.

The splendid engraving of the death of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in Egypt, undertaken by the late very ingenious Mr. LEGAT, from a picture painted for the purpose, by Mr. Stothard, in which are introduced all the principal officers who were engaged in that memorable campaign, is about to be published by Mr. BOWYER. Mr. Legat worked constantly upon this plate for about three years; and his incessant application and continued efforts to render this work equal to those of the immortal Woollet, so completely destroyed his health, that he fell a sacrifice to his exertions just as they were drawing to a close.—This plate is exactly the same size, and, from all the circumstances attending it, must be of course the only proper companion, either to the Death of Nelson, now publishing by Messrs. Boydell, or that by Messrs. Hewth and West.

Works published.

One Hundred Engravings from Paintings on Greek Vases, which have never been published. Drawn and etched by Adam Buck, from private collections now in England. Part the first, of ten parts, 15s. each, or 6l. 6s. to subscribers for the whole.

Part I. of Picturesque Views and Scenery of Norway. By J. W. Edy. Containing ten colored prints, with descriptions, elegantly printed on wove super royal folio, by Bulmer and Co. and hot-pressed. 3l. 3s.

Part I. of Portraits of illustrious and celebrated Persons in the reigns of James I. Charles II. and James II. consisting of 28 prints from Vandyke, Kneller, &c. Engraved by J. Smith, and revised by Earlom,

with biographical memoirs, by J. Watkins, L.L.D. Printed by Bulmer and Co. on super royal folio and hot-pressed. 4l. 14s. 6d. in boards.

Sixteen colored Views in the South Seas, &c. after drawings by Webber, with descriptive letter-press. Printed by Bulmer and Co. on a fine wove Columbian folio, and hot-pressed. 3l. 8s. in boards.

Miscellaneous Etchings. By J. S. Cottman, from his own designs, containing 28 Prints of Antiquities. Dedicated to Sir H. E. Englefield, with index, super royal folio, 2l. 12s. 6d. extra boards.

The fourth Number of Vol. III. of the celebrated work, called *Liber Veritatis*, after

the original drawings of Claude le Lorrain. the fifth and last number of the work will be published in a short time. 1l. 11s. 6d. each number, proofs 2l. 12s. 6d.

The Blind Fiddler, from the celebrated picture painted by D. Wilkie, R.A. Dedicated to Sir George Beaumont, bart. Engraved in the line manner by S. Burnet. Proofs 4l. 4s. prints 2l. 2s. size 19 by 24 inches long.

A View of the Island of St. Thomas, taken from the Havensicht. Engraved by Stadler, after a drawing by Vieillet. Price 10s. 6d. colors 25s. size 21½ by 25 inches long.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

THE illustrious LA PLACE has lately been created a Count of the French Empire, and other titles of nobility have been conferred on the most distinguished Savans in France. In short, the triumphs of Napoleon are, it must candidly be admitted, as great in Arts as in Arms, and the danger to old establishments, and to the domination of prejudices, is as imminent from the influence of one as from the effects of the other. We wish, therefore, to see him as VIGOROUSLY OPPOSED, by the British government, in his patronage of Letters and Arts, as in the field of Mars; and the ascendancy of blockheads, sycophants, and unprincipled lawyers, give way, at the British court, to the authority of learning, science, and philosophy! Such a contest would be more worthy of the dignity of human nature than the miserable waste of blood, in which, for ten years, we have been foolishly engaged! How grateful it would be to see a batch of Peers created from among our Men of Letters, (our intellectual nobles) instead of being selected, as in the reign of Charles the Second, from among persons distinguished only for the baseness of their sycophancy, their skill in quibbling at Westminster, and their feats over the bottle or on the race-course at Newmarket! Napoleon will, we fear, have strong pretensions to the title of LE GRAND; till the British court magnanimously, and with its wonted power, shall oppose him in arts as well as arms, and give their legitimate ascendancy in the State to genius, science, and literature. The unequivocal honors conferred in universities or in scientific institutions, ought, in

a civilized and enlightened age, to become at least as certain steps to wealth and distinction, as successful sophistry in that venal profession which, unhappily for Britain, has for many years been one of the most accessible paths to rank and power.

That true Greek, THOMAS TAYLOR, has finished his translation of the entire works of ARISTOTLE, viz. his Metaphysics; his treatise against the Dogmas of Xenophanes, Zeno, and Gorgias; his Mechanical Problems; his Fragment on Audibles; his Treatises on the World, addressed to Alexander the Great; and on the Virtues and Vices. Fifty copies only have been printed of the whole of this translation, which was undertaken and prosecuted with no other view than the dissemination of knowledge. The text is accompanied with Copious Eucidations from the best Greek Commentators, viz. Alexander Aphrodisiensis, Syrianus, Ammonius Hermæas, Priscianus, Olympiodorus, Simplicius, &c.

The same distinguished translator and philosopher is engaged in writing a Dissertation, in which the principal Dogmas of the Philosophy of Aristotle will be unfolded, and the ignorance of his Philosophy, which has prevailed since the destruction of the schools by Justinian, will be exposed; and "the fallacy," says Mr. Taylor, "of what has been called philosophy since the time of the Greeks fully detected."

Our distinguished English philosopher, Dr. DAVY, has recommenced his annual Lectures on the Elements of Chemical Philosophy, at the Royal Institution. In his introductory lecture he referred to the

the extraordinary effects produced by the Voltaic apparatus, which, he said, had done as much for the higher departments of chemistry, as the air-pump for pneumatics, the microscope for natural history, and the telescope for astronomy; and which had not only produced new views in the science to which it particularly belonged, but which likewise promised to enlighten the whole philosophy of nature. In treating of the substances which undergo chemical changes, he said, he should first consider radiant or ethereal matter, known only in motion, or by their effects, particularly the *polarity* of light; the analogy between the powers of the two solar beams and electricity; and the relation of crystalline bodies to light. As in the system of the heavens, said he, gravitation and the projectile force, acting according to constant laws, produce the regular and harmonious motion of the planets, so in the terrestrial cycle of events, the *repulsive* and *attractive* powers of matter are in uniform operation, occasioning a series of consequences flowing in happy order.

We have received and read with great satisfaction the Report of the Society for the support of Gaelic Schools in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland; the president of which is the Right Hon. the Earl of Moray; the treasurer, John Campbell, esq.; the secretaries, Mr. Christopher Anderson; Mr. Robert Paul; and Mr. John Campbell, the Gaelic secretary. The sole object of this institution is to teach the inhabitants, of the Highlands and Islands, to read the Sacred Scriptures in their native tongue. The Report exhibits, among other details, the following facts:—The Highlands and Western Islands of Scotland comprehend not less than one hundred and sixty-two parishes. The Islands form thirty-one of these, and there are about one hundred and thirty-one on the Main Land, where the *Gaelic language* is either preached or generally spoken. The total population of these is at present estimated at nearly *four hundred thousand*, of which between *ninety and one hundred thousand* inhabit the Islands alone. Notwithstanding the various sources of depopulation, it now appears, that the inhabitants of these parts are, in fact, annually on the increase; nay, in the course of the last sixty years, (that is, since 1750,) the population of almost every Highland parish, and every Island, has been doubled:—

ON THE MAIN LAND.

Fearn, out of 1500	1300	are unable to read
Gairloch, .. 2945	2549
Lochbroom, 4000	3300

IN THE ISLANDS.

Kilmuir, Skye, 3056	2718
Stornoway, } 4000	2800
Lewes, }		
Harris, out of 3000	2900
North Uist, } 4000	3800
out of		

Thus, out of 22,501,—19,367 are incapable of reading either English or Gaelic. Of the *seventy-eight* inhabited islands above stated, a number are at this day still totally unprovided with the means of instruction. They have no resident clergyman—no *missionary* on the royal bounty—no catechist—nor a school of any description whatever! The only advantage which many of them enjoy, is a sermon four times in the course of a year, and others are visited only once in six months! The following is the state of the accounts for 1811:

	£.	s.	d.
By Amount of Donations, ..	412	1	6
Do. Annual Subscriptions, ..	100	16	6
Do. Congregational Collections, ..	42	10	0
	£555	8	0

To Paid Angus M'Leod, Society's School-master, at Ull, Isle of Lewes, his expences in travelling,	2	2	0
Paid him Salary,	12	10	0
Paid Nicol Nicolson, Society's School-master, at Melivaig, Gairloch, his expences,	2	2	0
Paid him Salary,	12	10	0
Paid John M'Leod, Society's School master, at Badantarbett, Lochbroom, his Salary,	12	10	0
Paid John M'Steven,	17	3	0
Paid for Stationary, Books, and Printing,	64	18	0
Paid Advertising, Use of Rooms for Meetings, Postages, Carriages, and incidental Charges, &c.	17	15	4
Arrears due by Subscribers,	30	3	0
In the Bank,	383	14	8
	£555	8	0

Mr. SAUMAREZ will publish, in a few days, a work on the Philosophy of Physiology and of Physics; comprehending an examination of all the modern systems of Philosophy.

We are desired to state in explanation that Dr. KENTISH is not proposed as physician to the projected *Madeira-house*

house at Clifton, but that it is to be open to the practice of every physician in the empire.

Mr. LOFFT, in a letter to Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS, surmises, that the "new comet is that of December 20th, 1652; and January 9th, 1653; the first of those observed by Hevelius, which, having been seen in Eridanus, was traced, by him, from near the knee of Orion, by the Shield, and by Aldebaran, and by the head of Medusa, very near Algol, up to the shoulder of Perseus, and had its ascending node in 29 \circ nearly. Period, according to this, 159 years. I have also little doubt that it is the same which was seen last spring, coming down to its perihelion, and not our beautiful comet of the 21st of August."

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH delivered his last charge to the Grand Jury at the sessions for Bombay, held on the 13th of July, in which he commented upon the effects produced by desisting from inflicting capital punishments during the period he had presided in that court; and observed, that 200,000 men had been governed for seven years without a capital punishment, and without any increase of crimes. At the close of the sessions, the foreman of the Grand Jury delivered an address to Sir James, from that body, expressing their regret at the dissolution of the connexion between them and him, and requested that he would sit for his portrait, which they were desirous of placing in the hall where he had so long presided with such distinguished ability.

Mr. ROBERT BAKEWELL, a gentleman whose name is known to our readers, is engaged at the Russell Institution to deliver a course of ten lectures, on the Natural History of the Earth and its Mineral Productions.

The Isle of Palms, and other poems, by Mr. WILSON, of Magdalen College, Oxford, will be published early in March.

Of all subjects none involves so deeply the interests and happiness of man as politics, yet among the moderns there have been few or no attempts to reduce its principles to precision and logical arrangement. This has been attempted, and we can venture to affirm, from our own inspection, has been successfully and ably performed by Mr. ALEXANDER WALKER, of Edinburgh, in an elaborate work, in which he has transferred the accurate reasonings of Natural and Mathematical Philosophy to the scattered data of political science. His work remains however in manuscript, and the

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author languishes in difficulty for want of patronage! Had he composed a Poem, or written a treatise on Abstract Philosophy, we should not have wondered at such a result in this iron and commercial age; but on a subject of such profitable speculation as *politics*, and of such deep practical importance to mankind, we confidently expect, as we earnestly hope, that Mr. W. will meet with patronage from some of those persons who combine public spirit with opulence, either among his own countrymen, or the more competent patrons and politicians of South Britain.

Mr. WILSON has just produced a STEREOTYPE edition of Johnson's Octavo Dictionary, as remarkable for the beauty of its typography as for its distinct and lucid arrangement. It contains several thousand new words, all distinguished from Johnson's by an asterisk.

It is proposed to establish a direct and grand navigable communication between London, Bristol, Bath, South-Wales, and Ireland, through the River Kennet Navigation. The distances and channels to be as under:

	By water.	By the road.
The River Thames between London and Reading	78	40
The River Kennet from Reading to Newbury	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
The Kennet and Avon Canal from Newbury to Bath	57	52
The River Avon from Bath to Bristol	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
	Miles 171	121

By the improvements already made on the navigation of the Thames, and now in execution, it will become the finest navigation in the kingdom; not liable to interruptions by scarcity of water in summer, and little obstructed by floods in winter. There is to be an uninterrupted horse towing-path; and the water is to be retained by pond locks. The whole tonnage, when all the improvements are made, will be very trifling. From Reading to Staines it is under the jurisdiction of Commissioners, and from Staines to London, under that of the Corporation of London. The rise from the tideway between Brentford and Reading is 94 feet. The Kennet and Avon canal admits barges 70 feet long and 13 feet 6 inches wide, carrying about 50 tons, and rises 210 feet. The River Avon from Bath to Bristol, is made navigable by means of six locks, but, there being no horse towing-path, the boats are dragged by men; in 1811 an act, however, was obtained for making a canal to supersede the navigation of

X

this

this river. The fall from Bath to Bristol is 34 feet. By means of these connected navigations, a complete Inland Communication will be made between London and Bristol, affording conveyance for the various articles of merchandize, which require to be transported between these two great ports. It appears that from London to Bristol are carried East India commodities and Baltic produce. And from Bristol to London, iron, tin, brass, copper, spelter, Welsh and Irish butter, and provisions; from Bath, free stone; from North Wiltshire, cheese; and from Berkshire, corn, malt, and flour. Corn is carried eastward and westward, according to the state of the markets.

KABINGTON'S CASTARA, with a biographical and critical Essay, by C. A. ELTON, Esq. the Translator of Hesiod, is reprinting at Bristol.

DECKER'S GUL'S HORN-BOOK, with explanatory notes, is also republishing at Bristol.

It will gratify the lovers of botany to learn that the projected establishment of a Botanic Garden, at Hull, which we some months since announced, has been successfully carried into execution. A general meeting of the subscribers took place on the 7th of February, to receive the report of the provisional committee, and to form laws for the regulation of the institution. From the former it appears, that five acres of land, a mile distant from the town, have been purchased for 1100*l.*, and laid out in a garden, comprising ample space for one specimen of every tree, shrub, and plant, now in the kingdom; a pond, thirty yards long, for aquatics; quarters for bog and alpine plants; and ground for hot and green-houses, which will be forthwith erected, and intersected by spacious gravel walks, forming a total extent of nearly three quarters of a mile; that two neat lodges, one appropriated to the general use of the subscribers, the other to a house for the curator, have been built; that Mr. Donn, nephew to the respectable director of the Cambridge Garden, has been engaged as curator; and, that through his exertions and the important advice and assistance of William Roscoe, esq. and of Mr. Shepherd, of the Botanic Garden, at Liverpool, such progress has been made in completing the design, that it is expected the garden will be opened to the subscribers in May next. The report concluded by expressing the hope of the committee, that the friends of the institution would use their exertions to-

wards procuring for the garden the roots and seeds of rare plants, particularly of British species, and donations of books and dried plants for its library and herbarium.

Mr. BULLOCK'S Catalogue of the London Museum of Natural History, removing to the new building in Piccadilly, will be published in a few weeks.

Sermons, by the Rev. ALPHONSUS GUNN, are in the press.

A second edition is announced of the *Christian System Unfolded*; by the Rev. THOMAS ROBINSON.

The same Divine announces, *Essays on the Prophecies*. In 1 vol. 8vo.

An edition is preparing of the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, adapted for young people, the exceptionable passages being carefully omitted.

Mr. H. QUENTIN, the author of the *New English Grammar*, has in the press, the second edition of his *French Grammar*.

Miss F. A. ROWDEN, the author of the "*Pleasures of Friendship*," will publish in the beginning of next month, the second edition of her *Poetical Introduction to the Study of Botany*, with seven copper-plate engravings.

A paper by COUNT RUMFORD, has been read at the Royal Society, on the nature of light. The Count, firmly persuaded that it is of great commercial importance to increase the quantity of light, and that this luminous power has no distinct material existence, proceeded to make a number of experiments on wax tapers and a photometer. He began by weighing the combustible matter consumed or transformed during a given time, and compared the quantity of light emitted in proportion to the wax burnt. In nine such experiments he satisfied himself that the light emitted bore no invariable proportion to the quantity of combustible matter consumed; but that with small tapers, which yielded very little light, there was a very considerable increase of heat. Here he was induced to make some observations on the nature of heat, or heated bodies, so far as their luminous qualities were concerned; all of which, he thought, tended to confirm his opinion, that there is no such matter in existence as light, and that the philosophers may for ever torture their imaginations about its nature and qualities, without being the wiser. He observed, that no person ever looked for the nature and properties of sound in fulminating powder, and it is equally idle to look for those of light in combustible bodies. He has however

however made a very philanthropic and important discovery, namely, a polyflame lamp, consisting of a number of burners, with wicks flat like a ribbon, and so placed one by the side of another that the air can pass between them, at the same time that they are duly supplied with oil. Some flat wick arranged in this manner, side by side, supplied with oil, and covered with a large glass which rose several inches above the flame, yielded as much light as 40 candles!

Mr. SINGER will commence a course of weekly lectures on Chemistry, comprising the most interesting discoveries in that science; on Tuesday, March 3d, at the Scientific Institution, Prince's Street, Cavendish Square.

Mr. RALPH DODD, the engineer, has taken out a patent for securing houses and other buildings from destruction by fire. Plans may be seen, and information obtained, at the patentee's architectural office, 73, Piccadilly.

A Translation of Froissart's Chronicle, by LORD BERNERS, will speedily be published in two volumes, quarto.

Early next month will be published, the "Economical History of the Hebrides and Highlands of Scotland," by the late Rev. Dr. JOHN WALKER, professor of Natural History, in the University of Edinburgh. (*See Monthly Magazine for April 1804, page 308.*) The author was well known as an eminent agriculturist, having delivered the first course of lectures on agriculture that were heard in that University. The result of his thirty years' experience is contained in this work; and the improvements suggested in it, for the melioration of the Highlands will, we are taught to believe, deserve attention in all places where there exists a similarity of soil and climate; and peculiarly applicable to the north of Ireland, and to every district in Britain that is elevated more than five or six hundred feet above the level of the sea.

At the same time will be published, by the same author, a volume of "Miscellaneous Essays on Natural History and Rural Economy;" being part of a considerable number which he had written on these subjects, at different times.

A new edition of the "*Historia Muscorum* of Dillenius," is in the press. It is known, that two hundred and fifty copies only of this valuable work were published by the author, so that now, when they appear for sale, they produce a very high price. About forty years ago, a few copies of the plates were thrown off, unaccompanied with the text, and the plates were then destroyed.

These are now accurately re-engraved, and the whole will be published in a respectable form.

In a few weeks will be published, the Poetical Latin Version of the Psalms, by G. Buchanan, with copious notes in English, critical and explanatory, partly from those of Burman, Chytræus, Rudiman, Hunter, and Love, and partly by the editor, A. DICKINSON, of the University press, Edinburgh. To each Psalm will be prefixed the nature of the verse, with a scanning table. Some copies will be thrown off on royal paper.

The fifth Number of the *Inquirer*, or Literary, Philosophical, and Mathematical Repository, being the first of the second volume, upon an enlarged and improved plan, will shortly make its appearance.

Doctor DE LYS, of Birmingham, has in the press, a translation of Richerand's Elements of Physiology; to be illustrated with notes, by the translator, and accompanied by a Comparative View of the State of Physiology, in this Country and on the Continent.

A New Grammar of the Spanish Language, designed for every Class of Learners, and especially for such as are their own Instructors; by Mr. L. J. A. M'HENRY, will be published early in March.

The Hulsean prize for the last year has been adjudged to FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM, esq. fellow commoner of Queen's College; subject—"A Dissertation on the Books of Origen against Celsus, with a view to illustrate the argument, and to point out the evidence they afford to the truth of Christianity." The following is the subject for the present year: "An Inquiry into the Religious Knowledge which the Heathen Philosophers derived from the Jewish Scriptures."

Sermons on various important subjects, in two octavo volumes, left for publication by the late Rev. OWEN MANNING, vicar of Godalming, will speedily be published.

A Description of the Arteries, in an octavo volume, by Dr. JOHN BARCLAY, is in the press.

Christian Ethics, consisting of Discourses on the Beatitudes, &c. in two volumes, by Rev. THOMAS WINTLE, author of a Commentary on Daniel, are in forwardness for publication.

A second edition of the History of the Campaigns of 1796 to 1799, in Germany, Italy, Switzerland, &c. with sixteen Maps and Plans, will be published early in March.

Mr. THOMAS FISHER is preparing, and will publish in March, the first portion

tion of Graphical Illustrations of the Magna Britannia of Messrs. J. and D. Lysons; containing sixteen plates of Views and Monuments, in the counties of Bedford and Buckingham; engraved from original drawings, made during several excursions through those counties.

Mr. JOHN BRADY, of Kennington, proposes to publish a Connected Series of Essays, affording a comprehensive and authentic detail of the phenomena of time, the manner in which it has been computed, divided, subdivided, and regulated, from the earliest periods of antiquity; with an etymological description of the times of each division, now and formerly in use; a full and historical account of the various instruments that have been invented for registering its flight, recording events, and every other important particular connected with that subject.

Mr. PATRICK NEILL, A.M. secretary of the Wernerian Society, has in readiness for publication, a Translation of a Memoir on the Basalt of Saxony, with Observations on the Origin of Basaltic Rocks in general, by J. F. Daubuisson, member of the National Institute, &c.

Mr. AYLMER, writing-master to Hackney School, is preparing a New System of Arithmetic, on the principles of Cancelling, for the use of schools.

The second session of the Edinburgh Institute, commenced on Tuesday the 1st of October last, and will continue till the third Friday of May 1812, during which period lectures on the following subjects are delivered every Tuesday and Friday evening, at half past eight o'clock:

Natural Philosophy.—Mr. JOHN CHRISTISON, every Friday evening during the session.

Meteorology.—Mr. JOHN WALLACE, on Tuesdays.

Electricity and Galvanism.—Mr. JOHN HUTTON, on Tuesdays.

Philosophy of History.—Mr. ARCHIBALD M'LAURIN, on Tuesdays.

Oratory.—Mr. JOHN WILSON, on Tuesdays.

The *Thais*, of twenty guns, Capt. SCOBELL, lately arrived at Portsmouth, from the coast of Africa, where she captured several vessels, which, we are sorry to say, were trading for slaves; thereby circumscribing that inhuman traffic, which continues to exist on a considerable scale, under the Portuguese and Spanish flags! The *Thais* brings certain information of the fate of Mr. MUNGO PARKE, the traveller, who, it appears, after the whole of his retinue, excepting one person, had died, was proceeding up a branch of the Niger, when, having given unintentional offence to a native chief, he was assailed

whilst in a canoe, passing a narrow arm of the river, and, leaping overboard with his European companion, to swim on shore, was drowned. The canoe upset, and nothing belonging to the travellers was preserved. Mr. Parke's object was to visit the city of Tumbuctoo, from which, when he met his death, he was within five hundred miles.

In an age, disgraced by the ascendancy of paper currency, it is curious to retrace the amounts of the sums coined in England, since the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

By Queen Elizabeth	£5,832,983
King James I.	2,500,000
Charles I.	10,499,544
Cromwell	1,000,000
King Charles II.	7,524,105
James II.	3,737,657
Before the Revolution	\$1,094,218
By King William, including re-coinage	10,511,963
Queen Ann.	2,691,626
King George I.	8,725,921
George II.	11,966,576
Total during the present reign, till March 25th, 1793, including re-coinage	51,073,862
	116,063,666

Gold and Silver coined

in	1793.....	2,747,430	0	6
	1794.....	2,558,894	12	0
	1795.....	497,711	5	6
	1796, only	391,789	2	0
	1797.....	2,000,297	0	0
		£8,121,122	0	0

Davenant estimated the coin in circulation, in 1711, to be about 12,000,000. Anderson estimated it, in the year 1762, at 16,000,000; and Chalmers supposed it, in 1736, to amount to 20,000,000; and, before its late disappearance before the bank notes, 37,000,000l.

FRANCE.

A M.S. Latin Translation of the lost Optics of Ptolemy has been lately found in the Imperial Library at Paris. It was made by one Ammiratus Siculus.

The French General DORSENNE, lately sent from Spain, to the National Institute, a meteoric stone, which fell in Catalonia; and Pictet, a correspondent of the Institute, has given an account of the fall of two other stones, one of which fell in a ship.

M. BLANCHARD, a watch-maker at Portentru, announces, as the fruit of thirty-four years of labor and study, a repeating watch, with a new scapement and movement. This new scapement is intended to regulate with the utmost accuracy, the motion of the balance-wheel.

wheel, by diminishing considerably the number of oscillations. It is well known that the ordinary scapement gives 17,360 hourly; this of M. Blanchard gives only 7,230; and on this diminution is founded the superior accuracy and steadiness of performance. With these advantages the inventor has connected another, that the repeating movement is acted upon by the same motive principle as actuates the wheel-work. And further, the moving power by which the watch acts, is capable of being exerted during seven days without being wound up.

GERMANY.

In the last number of the *Geographical Ephemerides*, the kingdom of Westphalia, such as it exists at present, according to the treaty concluded at Paris, May 10, 1811, contains 2,065,973 inhabitants, not including the army, which is nominally 30,000 men. The Lutherans are in number 1,490,323; the Reformed 293,837; the Catholics, 263,124; the Jews, 18,280; and the remainder is made up of the sect called Memnonites, and of the Moravian brethren. The cities of the kingdom are reckoned at 206; the towns 96; the villages 4,438; the hamlets 1,150; and the insulated habitations 2,316. The population of cities and towns amounts to 668,829: that of the country to 1,397,144. The kingdom is divided into eight departments:—the Aller, the Elbe, the Fulda, the Leine, the Ocker, the Saale, the Werra, and the Hartz. These departments are divided into 28 districts, 397 cantons, 3,456 communes, 285 mayoralties of canton, 403 districts of justices of the peace, over whom are 28 district tribunals, 8 criminal courts, and 2 tribunals of appeal.

It is said that, in the convent of Mount Athos, a Greek manuscript has been found, which contains the text of about eighty comedies, supposed to be works of Menander and of Philemon. Doubtless Asia Minor and Turkey abound in

these curiosities, as well as the religious houses in Russia.

The first volume of a new History of the Roman Empire, by M. NIEBUHR, counsellor of the King of Prussia, was lately published at Berlin.

The posthumous works of the celebrated Pallas, are expected from the press at Berlin.

AMERICA.

At Richmond, in Virginia, on the 27th of December, the theatre was burnt down. There being a new play, the house was very full, and about eleven o'clock the upper part took fire, and so furious was the progress of the flames, that before the audience could retreat, upwards of one hundred persons were burnt to death, and most of them to ashes, and some were killed in jumping out of the windows, and many who ran out in flames died in a few minutes!

A patent has been obtained in the United States, for a new mode of tanning. In the specification it is stated, that sheep-skins can be tanned in 12 or 16 hours; calf-skins from about 24 to 50 hours, after being deprived of their hair; upper leather from three to five days; and sole leather from 5 to 15 or 20 days, according to the thickness of the hides.

The treasury of the state of Connecticut, in May, contained, after payment of all its debts and taxes, 1,754,000 dollars; of which sum 1,354,000 were appropriated to the support of public schools!

ITALY.

The city of Catania, which is not more than seven leagues from the crater of *Ætna*, has again been strongly menaced by the torrents of lava, with which the valley of Nusara has been filled. The stream of lava flowed within one league of the walls of the city, which the inhabitants in their first alarms abandoned. Some English officers caused themselves to be transported near to the crater, that they might examine closely the course of the lava.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

An Introduction, Five Variations, and Fantasia, upon Paisiello's favorite Air, "Hope told a flattering Tale." Composed and dedicated to the Countess Felix Potocka, by J. D. Bontempo, esq. 5s.

MR. Bontempo, in this piece, has presented the public with a grati-

fying specimen of his talents for piano composition. His introductory movement is elegant, and the popular melody with which he has enriched his piece is given with a taste and finish that evince both feeling and a refined imagination. The digression

digression in the minor of the original key merits our particular notice. Science and elegance of idea lend their mutual assistance, and place Mr. Bontempo's professional qualifications in a very favorable point of view.

"*Anxiety of Absence*," a favorite Arietta. Composed with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by Lewis Van Beethoven. 2s.

Both the melody and accompaniment of this song are of a cast to claim our earnest commendation. An elegance of conception prevails in the former, and the latter displays a highly-cultivated taste. Every lover of superior vocal composition will listen with particular interest to this beautiful song.

A new Grand Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed by J. B. Cramer, esq. 4s.

Mr. Cramer, in this sonata, has acquitted himself with his usual mastery. A full knowledge and command of the instrument for which he writes are every where evident; and the bright conception in some passages, and the happy arrangement and connection observable throughout, will draw the attention, and extort the applause, of every cultivated auditor.

Scene from *Judas Macchabæus*, composed by G. F. Handel. Arranged for Two Performers on the Piano-forte, and dedicated to the Harmonic Society, Hull, by T. Haigh. 3s.

The composition here selected by Mr. Haigh for the exercise of his taste and judgment is that of the fine chorus "Lead on, lead on." The only praise to which Mr. Haigh can aspire in this effort, is the judicious arrangement of the original parts, and their proper and due distribution on the scale of the instrument for which it is intended; and this praise we are free to award him.

"*The Soldier's Dream*," a Song. The Words by T. Campbell, esq. The Music composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by Abraham Taylor, a Youth in humble Life, thirteen Years of Age. 2s.

This song, considered as the production of a composer so young, and also self-taught, has, we must confess, considerable claims to our favorable notice. The passages, though not remarkably novel or striking, flow with a smoothness, and display a connection of idea, that bespeak considerable powers of composition, and certainly augur well of the future efforts of this juvenile genius, for such we think him entitled to be called.

Divertissement Turc, avec L'Introduction de L'Air, Les Folies d'Espagne, varié, pour le Piano-forte, et dédié à Monsieur le Chevalier de Carvalhal, par Louis Von Esch, esq. 3s. 6d.

Variety, spirit, and taste, combine to recommend this production to the lovers of piano-forte composition. The celebrated Spanish air is introduced by three previous movements, which are not only happily diversified, but excellent in themselves, and well calculated to prepare the auditor for the movement to which they are introductory.

"*Lochgyle*," a Glee for Three Voices. Composed by J. Mazzinghi, esq. 2s. 6d.

It has been with no common pleasure that we have perused this ingenious glee from the pen of Mr. Mazzinghi. The passages are natural, easy, and connected, and the harmonisation is conducted with a degree of judgment and science worthy the repute this composer has so long enjoyed. The words are written by Mr. T. Campbell, and convey, in musical and forcible language, a story at once probable, natural, and affecting.

"*Robin Adair*," a Simple Irish Ballad, sung by Mr. Brabam, at the Lyceum Theatre. Arranged with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-forte. 1s. 6d.

The beautiful simplicity of the melody of this little interesting ballad, has justly drawn to it much public attention. Various editions of it have come before us, but we do not recollect any with which we have been more satisfied than with the present one, which is arranged by Mr. Mazzinghi, and published by Goulding and Co.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Mr. William Hawkins, by P. A. Kreusser. 4s.

Mr. Kreusser has displayed much science and talent in the movements of this sonata. The ideas are ingenious, and rise naturally out of each other, while the modulations and turns of the harmony are masterly, and bespeak much of the real master.

Duet for Two Performers on the Piano-forte. Composed by Theodore Smith, esq. 4s.

This duet, in which Mr. Smith has introduced the favorite air of the "Welch Harper," is ingenious and tasteful. The passages are melodious, the combination is well studied, and we do not go too far in

in saying that it equals any one of this ingenious composer's former admired productions of the same kind. More he need not wish us to say.

"*The Distant Lover*," a favorite *Arietta*. Composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by *Lewis Van Beethoven*. 1s. 6d.

The melody of this little air is natural and pleasing; but we cannot profess to find in it that interest and force of effect which we should have thought ourselves entitled to expect from the talents of Mr. Beethoven.

"*Quand le Bien-aimé reviendra*," a favorite French Air, with a Pastoral Introduction, and Ten Variations. Arranged for the Piano-forte, and dedicated to Lady Blackett, by J. Mugnié. 5s.

Mr. Mugnié's introductory movement to this popular air, is, we must say, not only particularly appropriate, but uncommonly chaste and engaging. The variations are, for the most part, well conceived, and sufficiently adhesive to the subject matter to give us a very favorable opinion of Mr. M.'s judgment and ingenuity.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION,

With Notices of Important judicial Decisions; by a Barrister.

(To be continued.)

THE Legislature having in this session produced no new statutes, we turn to the courts of law, where it will be seen that new light is constantly eliciting.

The dissenters have, for upwards of a century, enjoyed in quiet that degree of toleration which they had reserved for themselves at the Revolution; the rapid increase of methodism having, however, excited the jealousy of the established clergy, and raised an alarm for the cause of rational religion, measures have lately been agitated for increasing the qualifications of persons applying for licences to preach.

In the last session of parliament a bill for this purpose was proposed in the House of Lords, but rejected.

A principal object of that bill was, to require of every dissenting minister that he should have a certificate from a certain number of householders, before he should receive a licence at the Quarter Sessions. — This restriction the legislature refused to impose. Some country justices at the Quarter Sessions have, however, thought themselves competent to require a certificate.

The dissenting ministers contend, that the justices have no such right. Several cases have lately come before the courts of law. The first of which was, that of the King against the Justices of Denbigh. Of this case we shall give a brief account, first stating the law as contained

in the statutes called the Toleration Acts.

ABSTRACT of the ACTS of TOLERATION, relating to the licencing and appointment of DISSENTING MINISTERS.

"By the 17 C. 2, c. 2, no person, who shall take upon him to teach or preach in any meeting or conventicle, under pretence of any exercise of religion, shall, unless only in passing on the road, or unless required by legal process, come within five miles of the city, town corporate, or borough, without taking an oath of allegiance therein mentioned, on pain of 40l. one-third to the king, one-third to the poor, and one-third to him who shall sue in the courts of Westminster, assizes or sessions. And two justices, on oath of the offence, may commit him for six months. S. 3.

"And, by the 22 C. 2, c. 1, if any person shall take upon him to preach or teach in any meeting or conventicle, in any other manner than according to the practice of the church of England, he shall forfeit for the first offence 20l. and for every other offence 40l. And, if he be a stranger, or, in the judgment of the justice of peace before whom he is convicted, unable to pay, it may be levied on the goods of any person present."

"And, by the 13 and 14 C. 2, c. 4, S. 14, no person shall presume to consecrate and administer the Sacrament before he be ordained priest, according to the form and manner of the Church of England, on pain of 100l."

"By the 1 W. c. 18, commonly called the Act of Toleration, which, by the 19 Geo.

Geo. III. c. 44. is declared to be a public act, it is enacted, that neither the statutes aforesaid, nor any other made against Papists and Popish recusants (except the 25 C. 2, c. 2, concerning the qualifying for offices, and 30 C. 2, st. 2, c. 1, containing the declaration against Popery), shall extend to any person dissenting from the church of *England* who shall, at the General Sessions of the Peace to be held for the county or place where such person shall live, take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and subscribe the said declaration against Popery, of which the court shall keep a register; and no officer shall take any fee above 6d. for registering the same, and 6d. for a certificate thereof, signed by such officer. S. 1."

"Provided that the place of meeting be certified to the bishop of the diocese, or to the archdeacon of the archdeaconry, or to the justices of the peace at the General or Quarter Sessions, and the register or clerk of the peace shall register or record the same, and give certificate thereof to any who shall demand the same, for which no greater fee shall be taken than 6d. S. 1. And provided that, during the time of meeting, the doors shall not be locked, barred, or bolted. S. 19, 9."

"Any person who shall willingly and of purpose, maliciously or contemptuously, come into any congregation permitted by this act, and disquiet or disturb the same, or misuse any preacher, shall, on proof thereof before any justice by two witnesses, find two sureties in 50l. and, in default of such sureties, shall be committed to prison till the next sessions, and upon conviction at such sessions, shall forfeit 20l. to the king. 1 W. and M. c. 18, S. 18."

"And if any person, dissenting from the church of *England* as aforesaid, shall be appointed to the office of high constable or petty constable, churchwarden, overseer of the poor, or any other parochial or ward office, and shall scruple to take upon him the office in regard of the oaths or otherwise, he may execute the same by a sufficient deputy, that shall comply with the laws on this behalf, provided that the deputy be allowed and approved by such person, and in such manner as such officer should by law have been allowed and approved. S. 7."

"But now, by the aforesaid Act of Toleration, and by the 19 Geo. III. c. 44, no person, dissenting from the church of *England*, in holy orders, or pretended holy orders, or pretending to holy orders, being a preacher or teacher of any congregation of dissenting protestants, shall be liable to any of the aforesaid penalties, who shall, at the sessions, as aforesaid, of the place where he shall live, take the said oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and subscribe the said declaration against popery, and, also make and subscribe a declaration in the following words, viz.—*I, A. B. do solemnly declare, in*

the presence of Almighty God, that I am a Christian and a Protestant, and as such I believe that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, as commonly received among protestant churches, do contain the revealed will of God, and that I do receive the same as the rule of my doctrine and practice;—for the registering of which he shall pay 6d. to the officer of the court and no more, and 6d. for a certificate thereof, signed by such officer. S. 1."

"Any preacher or teacher duly qualified, shall be allowed to officiate in any congregation, although the same be not in the country where he was so qualified, provided that the place of meeting hath been duly certified and registered, and such teacher or preacher shall, if required, produce a certificate of his having so qualified himself, under the hand of the clerk of the peace where he was so qualified; and shall also, before any justice of such county where he shall so officiate, make and subscribe such declaration, and take such oaths as aforesaid, if required. 10 Ann. c. 2, S. 9."

"And every such teacher and preacher, having taken the oath and subscribed as aforesaid, shall from thenceforth be exempted from serving on any jury, or of being appointed to bear the office of churchwarden, overseer of the poor, or any other parochial or ward office, or other office, in any hundred, city, town, parish, division, or wapentake. 1 W. and M. c. 18, s. 11, 19 Geo. III. c. 44, s. 1. and from serving in the militia either personally or by substitute, if he be a licenced teacher of any separate congregation, and has been licenced 12 months previous to the yearly general-meeting appointed to be held in October, and 42 Geo. III. c. 90, s. 43, and 43 Geo. III. c. 10, and from serving under the Army-of-reserve Act; "if he be a licenced teacher of any separate congregation, in holy orders, or pretended holy orders, and not carrying on any other trade, or exercising any other occupation of his livelihood, except that of a school-master." 43 Geo. III. c. 96. s. 12."

Upon these statutes the following case lately occurred and has been followed by nearly fifty others!

Mr. *David Lewis*, a protestant dissenter, some time in the year 1811, applied to the justices of *Denbigh* for a licence under these acts and the 1st of William and Mary, c. 1, stating himself to be one "who preaches to several congregations;" and he offered to take the oaths and subscribe the declaration mentioned above.

The chairman of the court, however, required of him a certificate of his having a separate congregation. To this he replied that 'he had no separate congregation,' and, thereupon, the court refused to admit him to take the oaths.

In Trinity Term, 1811, the same D. Lewis applied to the Court of King's Bench for a *mandamus*, or *mandatory writ*; commanding the said justices of Denbigh, at their next sessions, to admit him to take the oaths and make and subscribe the declaration required by the said statute. Counsel were heard, and it was contended that no such certificate was ever required since the passing of the Act of Toleration, and that to require it would be in effect to repeal the act.

The Court, however, were of opinion that, supposing it to be wrong in the magistrates to require a certificate, yet that, as the acts described only the following persons to be exempted thereby, namely, persons "*in holy orders or pretended holy orders, or pretending to holy orders, [nor] any preacher or teacher of ANY CONGREGATION of dissenting protestants,*" DAVID WILLIAMS had not brought himself within the meaning of these acts. And this rule was laid down, that, *if the party be in holy orders, or pretended holy orders, THOUGH HE HAVE NO PARTICU-*

LAR CONGREGATION of his own, he would come within the 8th clause of the statute: but, if he apply merely as a teacher or preacher not PRETENDING to holy orders, he must state himself to be a preacher of some particular congregation, by whom he is so acknowledged.

And the 11th section of the statute 1 William and Mary, c. 18, was referred to as decisive of the question.

This clause is as follows:

"And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that every teacher or preacher in holy orders, or pretended holy orders, that is a minister, preacher, or teacher of a congregation, that shall take the oaths herein required, and make and subscribe the declaration aforesaid, and also subscribe such of the aforesaid articles of the church of England as are required by this act in manner aforesaid, shall be thenceforth exempted from serving upon any jury, or from being chosen or appointed to bear the office of churchwarden, overseer of the poor, or any other parochial or ward office, or other office in any hundred of any shire, city, town, parish, division, or wapentake."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 15th of January and the 15th of February, extracted from the London Gazettes.

N. B.—In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 163.]

- ABBOTTS G. Laches, Staffordshire, corn dealer. (Birch and Co.)
 Aldridge J. Maidenhead, corn chandler. (Benbow)
 Anderson J. Newcastle upon Tyne, flax dressers. (Seymour)
 Anderson W. Bolton, Lancashire, druggist. (Griffith and Co. Liverpool)
 Ansell T. Birmingham, baker. (Emes and Co. Warwick)
 Ancell J. Rusby Mead, Wallington, calico printer. (Annesley and Co.)
 Arden J. Blackmore street, Clare market, grocer. (Swain)
 Ashley J. and Co. Primrose street, Bishopsgate street, silk weavers. (Collins and Co.)
 Atkinson W. Liverpool, liquor merchant. (Murray)
 Barr J. Gloucester, hatter and hosier. (Platt)
 Baron C. and Co. Kingston upon Hull, timber merchants. (Martin and Co.)
 Ballard S. Bread street hill, bag maker. (Hughes)
 Barnard W. Lloyd's Coffee House, underwriter. (Swain and Co.)
 Ballinger S. Cheltenham, Gloucester, butcher. (Gwinnett)
 Banister W. Litchfield, clock maker. (Dyott)
 Baker G. Bath, butcher. (Dixon)
 Becks J. Bedford square, pouterer. (Raphael)
 Beaumont T. Lark-Hall lane, Stockwell, cowkeeper. (Chapman and Co.)
 Beauchamp F. Woodham, Surrey, salesman. (M-Duff)
 Butterill A. York, paper stainer. (Godmond)
 Birch J. Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, butler. (Hard)
 Bilsborough T. St. Anne, stone mason. (Paulin)
 Blagborough S. Leeds, Yorkshire, merchant. (Atkinson)
 Blackburn, Humberstone street, carpenter and builder. (Burt and Co.)
 Brown T. Brearley Mill, Midgeley, Yorkshire, corn miller. (Sutcliffe, Mithelm)
 Broadley J. Pigs Lee, Bury, Lancashire, dyer. (Woodcock)
 Brown S. and Co. Grand Junction Wharf, White Friars, flour factors. (Collins and Co.)
- Brevit W. Durlaston, Staffordshire, butcher. (Parker)
 Butler D. Brist Court, Cheapside, ribbon weaver. (Bourdillon and Co.)
 Butterfield J. Dover, cabinet maker. (Hurst)
 Buckham T. Newcastle upon Tyne, butcher. (Seymour)
 Butt J. Cambridge, victualler. (Surman)
 Budder J. Portsea, shoe maker. (Brown)
 Rutter S. R. Bristol, victualler. (Butler)
 Cafwell J. Greenhill's Rents, St. John street, baker. (Denton)
 Carter I. Portpool Lane, Leather Lane, farrier. (Flahman)
 Court M. and Co. Savage Gardens, merchants. (Dodd)
 Cobban J. Staines, banker. (Welch)
 Coxeter J. Goswell street, Aldersgate, victualler. (Setree, Walbrook)
 Croft W. Liverpool, draper. (Woods)
 Craig J. and Co. Basinghall street, merchant. (Alliston)
 Davidson E. W. South Elyth, block and mast maker. (Cardales and Co.)
 Day F. Crown street, Westminster, leather trunk maker. (Newcomb)
 Dean W. Salisbury, Wilts, linen draper. (Swain and Co.)
 Deale C. Newgate street, tailor. (Wilde and Co.)
 Dongal D. Lower Terrace, Islington, ship owner. (Rhodes and Co.)
 Dyche C. Stafford, butcher. (Parker)
 Earl T. Hampstead Road, linen draper. (Fools)
 Elkington J. Rugby Warwickshire, liquor merchant. (Caldicot and Co.)
 Ellis T. Newport, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper. (Frankis, Bristol)
 Emberley J. Ship Inn yard, Southwark, corn dealer. (Reed)
 Everitt W. Golden Lane, grocer. (Humphreys)
 Eyre A. Thurlstone, Yorkshire, oil merchant. (Lee, Wakefield)
 Faulkner B. Whippingham, Isle of Wight, blacksmith. (Hart and Co.)
 Fell R. Holloway, plumber and glazier. (Chapman)
 Field W. Wandsworth, shoe maker. (Hutchinson and Co.)
 Folkard J. Great Surrey street, Blackfriars road, silversmith. (Swain)
 Fox J. Bridlington, Yorkshire, linen draper. (Hearson, York)

- Foster E. Oxford street, ironmonger. (Tabourdin
 Frisay R. Isleworth, coal and corn dealer. (Stoke
 Fruer J. Camberwell, lime merchant. (Empson
 Gill J. S. Great Prescott street, upholsterer. (Noy
 and Co.
 Giffen C. W. Plymouth Dock, money scrivener. (El-
 worthy
 Glasbrook W. St. John square, Clerkenwell, toy manufac-
 turer. (Howard and Co.
 Godwin T. Pall Mall, linen draper. (Pearson
 Grubb W. Newcastle upon Tyne, wine merchant.
 (Forster
 Gregory C. S. Portsmouth, sail maker. (Hart
 Green J. Huddersfield, Yorkshire, corn merchant.
 (Alison
 Griffith J. Oxford, haberdasher. (Tomes
 Gray A. Ashby street, Clerkenwell, dealer. (Pearce
 and Co.
 Greaves P. Manchester, innkeeper. (Dicas
 Gundry W. Wellington, Somerset, tanners. (White
 and Co.
 Gyles R. St. Ives, Cornwall, cooper. (Cooke, and Co. Bristol
 Hanbury S. Cateaton street, merchant. (Smith
 Harding J. White Cross street, victualler. (Whittons
 Heath W. Hanley, Staffordshire
 Hall H. jun. Chiswell street, cheesemonger. (Evitt
 and Co.
 Headen S. Lime street, insurance broker. (Kearsey
 and Co.
 Hewitt T. Carburton street, ironmonger. (Carr and Co.
 Higham J. Frith street, Soho, dealer. (Willis
 Howlett A. Liverpool, liquor merchant. (Whitley
 and Co.
 Hodgkinson R. and Co. Cuckney, Nottinghamshire, cotton
 spinners. (Hannan
 Howes J. Strood, Kent, gardener. (Aubrey and Co.
 Hodgson B. Queen street, Cheap side, skinner. (Scott
 Houson W. Birmingham, glass maker. (Gem
 Howgate J. and Co. Wakefield, Yorkshire, manufacturers.
 (Robinson
 Hokin W. Great Prescott street, Goodman's fields, money
 scrivener. (Murphy and Co.
 Hughes J. Liverpool, draper. (Hulton, Bolton
 Hull R. and Co. Worcester, shoe makers. (Kibblethwaite
 and Co.
 Hulton J. and Co. Birmingham, gun barrel makers.
 (Palmer
 Hudson J. Camberwell, miller. (Hall and Co.
 Humphries W. Cheltenham, Gloucester, carpenter.
 (Gwinnett
 Jones M. Neath, Glamorgan, shopkeeper. (Strickland
 Bristol
 Jones D. Neath, Glamorgan, linen draper. (Bigg,
 Bristol
 Joseph S. Portsea, shopkeeper. (Isaacs
 Kempt T. High street, Mary le bone, upholsterer.
 (Willis
 Kenyon J. Manchester, dealer. (Barnett
 Knill J. Fleet street, silk mercer. (Parton
 Lathy J. Honiton, Devon, mercer. (Robinson
 Lewis J. Stourport, Worcestershire, wine merchant.
 (Hallen
 Lowndes W. Wheelock, Chester, cotton spinner. (Hewitt
 and Co. Manchester
 Lord E. Roughlee, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer.
 (Grimshaw
 Lockett J. Cheltenham, tailor. (Pruen
 Mayor J. and Co. Leadenhall street, insurance broker.
 (Weston and Co.
 Mayor J. jun. Leadenhall street, merchant. (Shawes
 Matthews W. Ship, Oxfordshire, brewer. (Haines
 and Co.
 Merryweather T. Lincoln, tailor. (Baldwin
 Milner T. Sheffield, tinsman. (Rogers
 Millard J. Weston, Super Mare, Somersetshire, baker.
 (Frankis, Bristol
 Moir J. Bloxwich Walsall, Staffordshire, malster.
 (Spurrier and Co. Birmingham
 Moorehouse J. Stockport, Cheshire, broker. [Badeley
 Morgan W. Lladover, Carmarthen, shopkeeper. [Dav-
 niel and Co. Bristol
 Newton J. Tooley street, Borough, cooper. [Price
 Neale S. E. and Co. Cheap side, shawl manufacturers.
 [Collins and Co.
 Neave T. Gutter Lane, Cheap side, silk weaver.
 [Davies
 Nitch J. Cable street, City Road, insurance broker.
 [Allan
 Noble R. Chipping Ongar, bricklayer. [Henley
 Palmer T. Wood street, Cheap side, silk manufacturer.
 [Panton
 Penlertly H. Helfton, Cornwall, mercer. [Grylis
 and Co.
 Piercy R. Hornsey Row, Islington, stock broker. [Al-
 derton
 Plowman J. Kensington, builder. [Fiske
 Prebble W. S. Mitcham, Surrey, farmer. [Langham
 Prior E. Pickett street, fishmonger. [Nettlefold
 Pulley J. Capel Court, stock broker. [Pearce and Co.
 Ratcliff R. Monk Wearmouth shore, Durham, ship builder.
 [Hinde
 Reynolds T. and Co. Thaives' inn, publishers. Abbott
 Richards T. St. John's street, Clerkenwell, baker.
 [Dore
 Sargeant R. Slough, Upton Cum-Chalvey, Bucks, carpenter.
 [Seeker, Windsor
 Samuel J. Argood, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper. [Clarke,
 Bristol
 Scott W. F. and Co. Leeds, bankers. [Upton and Co.
 Sellers D. Old Compton street, Soho, colourman.
 [Popkin
 Sharman W. Bitchfield, Lincolnshire, victualler. [Man-
 ners
 Slaymaker J. Red Cross street, tallow chandler. [Sweet
 and Co.
 Slade W. Paddington, brewer. [Booth
 Sloane J. Liverpool, merchant. [Crump
 Smith J. Whitchurch, Salop, victualler. [Watson
 Smallwood W. Bloomsbury square, broker. [Caton
 and Co.
 Smith J. Woodbridge, Suffolk, grocer. [Palmer
 Smith J. Seymour Place, carpenter. [Edwards
 Smith T. Little St. Martin's lane, Long Acre. [Walls
 Spring T. Charles street, City Road, merchant. [Wil-
 liams
 Stott R. Little Clegg, Rochdale, Lancashire, woollen manu-
 facturer. [Shuttleworth
 Stedwell J. Richmond, butcher. [Rivers
 Stuart J. Leadenhall street, merchant. [Wilde and Co.
 Taylor W. St. Martin, Hereford, skinner. [Bird
 and Co.
 Taylor J. Chester, corn dealer. [Dycas
 Throckmorton F. J. Guilsford street, insurance broker.
 (Forbes and Co.
 Theakston G. and Co. Albany, New Road, Waltham,
 Surrey, merchants. (Wilde and Co.
 Tindale W. Yorkshire, farmer. [Richards
 Townend C. Bloxwich, Stafford, rope maker. [Birch
 and Co.
 Tobin T. and Co. Limehouse, ship chandlers. [Thomas
 Thomas R. J. Shepperton, malster. [Earnshaw
 Underwood K. Houndsditch, builder. [Luckett
 Ward J. Woolwich, coal merchant. [Birkett
 Walker J. Louth street, coach maker. [Popkin
 Whitbread T. Aldermanbury, upholsterer [Howell
 Whitehead A. jun. Halifax, Yorkshire, cotton spinner.
 [Croftley
 Willis A. Chigwell Row, Essex, baker. [Isaacson
 Wilson J. Horton, Ribblesdale, Yorkshire, innkeeper.
 [Hartley
 Wicksteed R. Brooks Place, Kennington, woollen draper,
 [Robinson
 Wright J. Pershore, Worcester, tailor. [Dinely
 Williams W. Russia Row, Honey lane market, baize factor.
 [Loaley
 Worby T. Edmonton, wheelwright.

DIVIDENDS.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Amick J. Old Bond street | Brown J. Tavistock | Champ J. Chichester, Sussex |
| Andras J. Bath | Brockbury J. and co. Ely, Cambridge | Clarkson T. Kingsbury, Warwick- |
| Ashton R. Bideford, Devon | Brewer H. Chesham, Bois, Buck- | shire |
| Baker J. Dudley, Worcester | ingham | Collison T. Southampton Row, Blooms- |
| Bancroft J. Croppen Hill, Chester | Bruford F. Crewkerne, Somerset | bury |
| Bainton R. Lombard street | Brooke J. Hartshead, York | Cooke H. and co. Birchin Lane |
| Benton W. Stoneyswell, Stafford | Brown S. and co. Bloxwich, Staf- | Corrigan S. Leadenhall street |
| Be-yon E. Fenchurch street | fordshire | Collins R. Union court |
| Beaves W. and co. Bradford | Brandon J. Leadenhall street | Coxe D. and co. Mark lane |
| Bennett J. Tavistock | Bratt T. and co. Puddle Dock | Crowther J. Barkisland, Halifax |
| Bignell W. Great St. Helen's | Burgess D. and co. Rochdale, Lanca- | Crean E. Margaret street, Cavendish- |
| Bliss J. Bristol | shire | square |
| Bleas J. Dover street, Hanover | Brimelow T. Lancashire | Dawson J. Liverpool |
| Square | Burrell D. Gernym street, St. James' | Dawes J. and co. Pall Mall |
| Bind C. C. Little Abingdon street, | Burgess G. W. and co. Bristol | Dalbas A. Tower Hill |
| Westminster | Buckley T. Kennington Lane, New- | Davey E. W. Paradise street, Rother- |
| Bishop J. and co. Maidstone | ington | hithe |
| Blackhorn W. and co. Foster Lane | Boulton D. Capers Bridge, Lambeth | Downey T. Wapping |
| Boore C. Chester | Byss J. Broad street | Duke E. and co. Eltham, Kent |
| Bodman W. Queen street, South- | Carpenter W. Westbury, Cam- | Eale S. Cannon street road |
| wark | bridgeshire | Elkington J. Birmingham |
| Bowditch B. Walthamstow | Carter T. Oxford street | Ellis E. Mercury lane, Canterbury |
| | | Elliot |

Elliot H. Kent Road
 Everald W. Warwick
 Eyre E. Charing Cross
 Farlow J. Great Scotland Yard
 Ferriter S. M. Fore street
 Fenton J. and co. Rotherhithe street
 Fisher T. Wesley, Essex
 Finlayson W. and co. Liverpool
 Fourdrinier H. and S. Cannon street
 Ford W. Beckington, Somerset
 Glover J. Liverpool
 Godling S. and co. Mark lane
 Goldney F. B. Seymour court,
 Bucks
 Godden W. Cranbourn Alley
 Graham W. Liverpool
 Guest J. W. D. Kingston upon Thames
 Guest J. N. Birmingham
 Goom T. Bermondsey
 Greenhaigh J. Lancashire
 Gregory T. Newcastle upon Tyne
 Graham J. Carlisle
 Graves J. Charlotte street, Fitzroy
 Square
 Greaves J. P. and co. Coleman street
 Hall T. Bath
 Hassell T. Manchester
 Hadfield T. and co. Wakefield
 Hamilton R. Old Broad street
 Heddon J. Bristol
 Herbert E. T. and co. West Smith-
 field
 Hewitt G. J. South Motton street, Ha-
 nover square
 Hill J. Rotherhithe
 Hitcocks Z. Bristol
 Hill J. Saltford, Somersetshire
 Hobman W. and co. Deptford, Kent
 Hockley T. Mincing lane
 Hordern A. St. John street
 Horn C. and co. Church court, Cle-
 ment's Inn
 Hobman W. C. Deptford
 Howe J. Walcot, Somersetshire
 Harry I. Henny, Essex
 Inman B. Bedale, Yorkshire
 Jackson W. Newcastle upon Tyne
 Jacobs J. Walcot, Somersetshire
 Jones W. Liverpool
 Karbay W. Stratford, Essex
 Kendrick L. and co. Warrington
 Kirke J. Little Tower Hill
 Knowton W. Fleet street
 Lambert G. and co. Mile End road
 Lambert T. and co. Leeds
 Lees J. Manchester
 Lewis J. Abergavenny
 Lee S. Birchin lane
 Lewis J. Bristol

Little R. and co. Ashford, Kent
 Lloyd J. Woolwich
 Lucas N. and co. Pancras lane
 Mathiter T. Liverpool
 Maclaren P. Edgeware road
 Mathews G. Copthall court
 Marman W. Old Gravel lane
 Maunder R. Exeter
 Metcalfe J. and co. Upper East Smith-
 field
 Meers J. Kingsland road, Shoreditch
 M^r Hutchins. Tetcote, Devon
 Monk D. I. Camden Town
 Morgan J. Coppice Row, Clerkenwell
 Murray W. Pal Mall court
 Napier J. Bucklersbury
 Napper P. Bristol
 Nelson W. and co. Liverpool
 Nelson W. C. Fetter lane
 Newall J. Bristol
 Newman W. Canterbury square, South-
 work
 Nicholls T. Bradford, Wilts
 Noble R. Clarke's Terrace, Cannon
 street road
 Noone A. Stratford
 Parker J. Mortimer street
 Payne T. H. Cullum street
 Passidon P. S. Bermondsey
 Parlett W. Hart street, Bloomsbury
 Parkin J. Sheffield
 Palmer T. Bristol
 Patterson A. T. and co. Liverpool
 Pelaria H. F. Lloyd's Coffee House
 Pennell W. Queenhithe
 Pickering J. Halliwell, Lancaster
 Polglase T. Bristol
 Polack B. Sheffield, Yorkshire
 Post W. Bristol
 Powis T. Borough
 Polesford H. Berkeley street
 Price J. Rathbone Place
 Price R. and co. Bristol
 Proffer W. W. and co. Fenchurch
 street
 Pyer and co. Bristol
 Reeve W. Clapham, Suffex
 Reed J. South Weald
 Reid W. Bristol
 Readhead R. Amble Newhall, Wark-
 worth, Northumberland
 Richardson J. Sloane street
 Reddish R. St. James's street
 Rigden R. Hatron street
 Robinson T. Rumbold
 Robinson W. and co. King street, Seven
 Dials
 Russell W. G. Fleet Market
 Rugely H. St. Ives, Huntingdon

Rushby J. Skinner street
 Ruth J. and co. Austin Friars
 Ryley E. Cambridge
 Sadler E. West Bromwich
 Sanders J. Hinckley, Leicester
 Self G. Fenchurch street
 Sharrock T. Preston, Lancashire
 Shepherd H. Cambridge
 Short J. St. Catherine's lane, East
 Smithfield
 Shoel J. Houndsditch
 Sillis J. and co. Hamburg Wharf
 Sidebotham D. Stockport
 Simpson J. and co. Mark lane
 Smith J. Bristol
 Smith R. Hedon, Holderness, York-
 shire
 Smith G. and co. Chestow
 Southy R. and co. London
 Stevens J. and co. Bread street
 Stone C. St. Mary Hill
 Stone W. Villiers street, Strand
 Stapley T. Tunbridge Wells
 Tyne J. Vine street, Minories
 Talemach P. Paterham
 Taylor J. Chatham
 Thompson J. Philip lane
 Thompson J. Manchester
 Thomas J. St. James' Place, West-
 minster
 Thorne P. Tavistock
 Toledano P. P. Great Prescott street,
 Goodman's Fields
 Trott D. London
 Tripp J. Bristol
 Treloar F. Penryn, Cornwall
 Underhill J. Birmingham
 Valery I. Artillery Place
 Walker J. Chester
 Wallace R. Bath
 Wall S. Salisbury
 Walters B. Finch Lane
 Waller C. Manchester
 Weaver E. Keaton street, Brunswick
 square
 Wendley J. Worcester
 Webber E. Hungerford
 Williams L. Nicholas Lane, Lombard
 street
 Williams S. B. Austin Friars
 Wiles J. Melton, Mowbray, Leicester-
 shire
 Willis J. and co. Salisbury square
 Winter J. and G. Acre Lane, Brixton
 causeway
 Wilkinson E. Charles street, St. James's
 square
 Wood J. Sunderland

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SPAIN.

THE important city of Valencia has been taken by the French butcher, who murdered the Tarragonians on the 9th of January; and, according to his accounts, 18,000 men, with some of the most celebrated commanders of the Spanish army, were made prisoners of war.

It appears, from the statement of Suchet, that this victory has placed in the hands of the French, 16,131 prisoners of the line; 1,950 sick in the hospitals of Valencia and Valdigna; 1,800 cavalry and artillery horses; 21 stand of colours, 893 officers, 22 generals, or brigadiers; 4 lieutenant-generals, 6 field-marsals, and a great number of colonels; the general in chief, O'Donnel; and captain general Blake; together with 374 pieces of artillery, 180,000lbs. of powder, and 3,000,000 of cartridges.

A change has taken place in the government of Spain, or rather a dissolution of the existing body, and the substitution of a new one. The president of the new regency, is the Duke del Infantado, now resident ambassador in England; the vice-president, the Count of Larisval (O'Donnel); the other members are, Admiral Villavicencio, governor of Cadiz, for Spain; and Rivas and Mosquera, for America.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Gazette of the 1st and 5th, contained the following letters from Lord Wellington, advising of the siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo:—

Gallegas, Jan. 15, 1812.

We opened our fire from 22 pieces of ordnance in three batteries in the first parallel yesterday afternoon; and we opened our approach to, and established ourselves in our second parallel, 150 yards from the place,

last night. This measure has been facilitated by Lieutenant-General Graham having surprised the enemy's detachment in the Convent of Santa Cruz, close to the body of the place, on the night of the 13th. The right of our approaches was protected and secured by this operation. Major-General the Hon. C. Colville, who commands the 4th division in the absence of the Hon. Lieutenant-General Cole, likewise attacked the enemy's post in the Convent of San Francisco last night, and obtained possession of that post, and of the other fortified posts in the suburb, where our troops are now lodged. Our left is protected and secured by this operation. Two pieces of cannon were taken in the Convent of San Francisco. Preparations to a certain extent are making at Salamanca, for the movement of troops in this direction; and I have reports, that troops were to be collected at Salamanca on this day.

Return of the loss between the 10th and 14th of January, at Ciudad Rodrigo:—On the 10th, 1 captain, 7 rank and file, killed; and 1 serjeant, and 31 rank and file, wounded.—On the 11th, 3 privates, killed; 5 serjeants and 31 rank and file, wounded.—On the 12th, 1 serjeant, 3 privates, killed; 1 major, 2 lieutenants, and 33 rank and file, wounded.—On the 13th, 3 rank and file, killed; 2 serjeants, and 19 privates, wounded.—On the 14th, 1 serjeant, and 6 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, and 67 rank and file, wounded.—Total British loss, 1 captain, 2 serjeants, and 21 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 6 serjeants, and 179 rank and file, wounded.—Total Portuguese loss, 5 rank and file killed; and 1 lieutenant, and 35 rank and file, wounded.

Names of officers killed and wounded.—Captain Ross, Royal Engineers, killed, on the 10th.—Wounded on the 12th, Major Grey, 2d batt. 5th foot; Lieutenant Matthews, 2d batt. 83d foot, severely; Lieutenant Bogue, 94th foot, slightly; Lieutenant Benicoe, 19th Portuguese, slightly.—Wounded on the 14th, Lieutenant Hunecken, 1st batt. line, King's German Legion, lost both legs; Ensign Whitte, slightly.—N. B. Lieutenant Hawkesley, 95th, wounded on the 8th, since dead.

Gallegos, Jan. 20, 1812.

MY LORD,—We took the place by storm yesterday evening after dark. We continued from the 15th to the 19th to complete the second parallel and the communications with that work; and we had made some progress by sap towards the crest of the glacis. On the night of the 15th we likewise advanced from the left of the first parallel down the slope of the hill, towards the Convent of St. Francisco, to a situation from which the walls of the Fausse Braye and of the town were seen, on which a battery of seven guns was constructed, and they commenced their fire on the morning of the 18th.

In the mean time, the batteries in the first parallel continued their fire; and yesterday evening their fire had not only considerably injured the defences of the place, but had made breaches in the Fausse Braye wall, and in the body of the place, which were considered practicable; while the battery on the slope of the hill, which had been commenced on the night of the 15th, and had opened on the 18th, had been equally efficient still further to the left, and opposite to the suburb of St. Francisco.

I therefore determined to storm the place, notwithstanding that the approaches had not been brought to the crest of the glacis, and the counterscarp of the ditch was still entire. The attack was accordingly made yesterday evening in five separate columns, consisting of the troops of the 3d and light divisions, and of Brigadier-General Pack's brigade. The two right columns, conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel O'Toole, of the 2d cacadores, and Major Ridge, of the 5th regiment, were destined to protect the advance of Major-General Mac Kinnon's brigade, forming the third, to the top of the breach in the Fausse Braye wall, and all these, being composed of troops of the 3d division, were under the direction of Lieutenant-General Picton.

The fourth column, consisting of the 43d and 52d regiments, and part of the 95th regiment, being of the light division under the direction of Major-General Craufurd, attacked the breaches on the left, in front of the suburb of St. Francisco, and covered the left of the attack of the principal breach by the troops of the 3d division; and Brigadier-General Pack was destined with his brigade, forming the 5th column, to make a false attack upon the southern face of the fort. Besides these five columns, the 94th regiment, belonging to the 3d division, descended into the ditch in two columns on the right of Major-General Mac Kinnon's brigade, with a view to protect the descent of that body into the ditch, and its attack of the breach in the Fausse Braye, against the obstacles which it was supposed the enemy would construct to oppose their progress.

All these attacks succeeded; and Brigadier-General Pack even surpassed my expectations, having converted his false attack into a real one, and his advanced guard, under the command of Major Lynch, having followed the enemy's troops from the advanced works into the Fausse Braye, where they made prisoners of all opposed to them.

Major Ridge, of the 2d battalion of the 5th regiment, having escalated the Fausse Braye wall, stormed the principal breach in the body of the place, together with the 94th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, which had moved along the ditch at the same time, and had stormed the breach in the Fausse Braye, both in front of Major-General Mac Kinnon's brigade. Thus these regiments not only effectually covered the advance

vance from the trenches of Major-General Mac Kinnon's brigade by their first movements and operations, but they preceded them in the attack.

Major-General Crauford and Major-General Vandeleur, and the troops of the light division on the left, were likewise very forward on that side; and, in less than half an hour from the time the attack commenced, our troops were in possession of, and formed on the ramparts of the place, each body contiguous to the other. The enemy then submitted, having sustained a considerable loss in the contest.

Our loss was also, I am concerned to add, severe, particularly in officers of high rank and estimation in this army. Major-General Mac Kinnon was unfortunately blown up by the accidental explosion of one of the enemy's expence magazines, close to the breach, after he had gallantly and successfully led the troops under his command to the attack. Major-General Crauford likewise received a severe wound while he was leading on the light division to the storm, and I am apprehensive that I shall be deprived for some time of his assistance. Major-General Vandeleur was likewise wounded in the same manner, but not so severely, and he was able to continue in the field. I have to add to this list Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, of the 52d regiment, and Major George Napier, who led the storming party of the light division, and was wounded on the top of the breach.

I have great pleasure in reporting to your lordship the uniform good conduct, spirit of enterprise, and patience and perseverance, in the performance of great labour, by which the general officers, officers, and troops of the 1st, 3d, 4th, and light divisions, and Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, by whom the siege was carried on, have been distinguished during the late operations. Lieutenant-General Graham assisted me in superintending the conduct of the details of the siege, besides performing the duties of the general officer commanding the first division.

The Marshal del Campo, Don Carlos d'España, and Don Julian Sanchez, observed the enemy's movements beyond the Tormes, during the operations of the siege; and I am much obliged to them, and to the people of Castile in general, for the assistance I received from them. The latter have invariably shewn their detestation of the French tyranny, and their desire to contribute by every means in their power to remove it.

I will hereafter transmit to your lordship a detailed account of what we have found in the place; but I believe there are 153 pieces of ordnance, including the heavy train belonging to the French army, and great quantities of ammunition and stores. We have the Governor, General Banier, about 78 officers, and 1700 men, prisoners.

WELLINGTON.

Return of killed and wounded between the 15th and 19th of January.

British loss—1 serjeant, 25 rank and file, killed; 4 captains, 5 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 133 rank and file, wounded.

Portuguese loss—1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 77 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers wounded between the 15th and 19th of January.

January 15th.

Royal Engineers—Captain Mulcaster, slightly; Lieutenant Skelton, severely, since dead.

Portuguese Artillery—Second Lieutenant Roberts, slightly.

January 16th.

Royal Engineers—Captain McCulloch, severely; Lieutenant Marshall, slightly.

2d Batt. 5th Foot—Ensign Ashford, severely.

74th Regiment—Lieutenant Ramage, slightly.

1st Batt. 88th—Lieutenant Armstrong, slightly; Lieutenant Flack, dangerously.

January 18th.

Portuguese Artillery—Lieutenant A. De Corta Silva, slightly.

January 19th.

Royal Artillery—Captain Dynely, slightly; Captain Power, ditto.

Names of Officers killed and wounded on the night of the 19th of January, according to the best information that can be obtained; the Returns not yet received.

KILLED.

Major-General Mac Kinnon.

2d Batt. 5th Foot—Captain M'Dougall.

1st Batt. 45th Foot—Captain Hardyman.

1st Batt. 52d Foot—Captain J. Dobbs.

94th Foot—Captain Williamson.

WOUNDED.

Major-General Crauford, severely, and since dead; Major-General Vandeleur, slightly.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Thomson, severely.

43d Foot—Captain Fergusson, slightly.

52d Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, severely; Major George Napier, lost an arm; Lieutenant Gurwood, slightly.

77th Foot—Captain M'Lean, severely (lost a leg).

88th Foot—Lieutenant Beresford, slightly.

95th Foot—Captain Uniacke, severely.

1st Portuguese Artillery—Captain Queerle. 3d Division—50 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, killed; 70 ditto, wounded.

Light Division—14 non commissioned officers and rank and file, killed; 60 ditto wounded.

General Pack's Brigade—9 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, wounded.

It is understood the French garrison consisted of 3000 men, of whom 1300 fell in resisting the assault.

On

On the 18th of March the restrictions on the Regent ceased; and till then the afflicted and patient people of this empire waited anxiously for those Changes in the Administration, and in the Policy of the last fifty years, which alone afforded a Chance of saving the constitution and the country. Our readers remember the letter of the Regent of the 4th of February last, and posterity will thence judge that the people confidently relied ON THE WORD OF A PRINCE, that they should now see an end of their sufferings in the expulsion of that ministry who for some time past have governed the greatest people of ancient or modern times. No language, therefore, can pourtray the public chagrin on being put into possession of the following letter from the Regent to the Duke of York, who was by him appointed to become the organ of a negotiation with that tried band of politicians, whose independent votes had occasioned but three years ago so awkward a revolution in the office of Commander-in-chief! The answer of LORDS GRENVILLE and GREY does them the greatest honor, and will raise them in our annals among the highest ranks of patriots. For our parts, we deplore—we anxiously deplore—the probable consequences of this very extraordinary letter, as much as we have always deplored that never-to-be-forgotten message to Parliament, in March 1803, which led to the present fatal war.

Letter from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

“MY DEAREST BROTHER—As the restrictions on the exercise of the royal authority will shortly expire, when I must make my arrangements for the future administration of the powers with which I am invested, I think it right to communicate those sentiments which I was withheld from expressing at an early period of the session, by my warmest desire, that the expected motion on the affairs of Ireland might undergo the deliberate discussion of Parliament, unmixed with any other consideration.

“I think it hardly necessary to call your recollection to the recent circumstances under which I assumed the authority delegated to me by parliament. At a moment of unexampled difficulty and danger, I was called upon to make a selection of persons to whom I should entrust the functions of the executive government. My sense of duty to our royal father solely decided that choice; and every private feeling gave way to considerations which admitted of no doubt or hesitation. I trusted I acted in that respect as the genuine representative of the august person

whose functions I was appointed to discharge; and I have the satisfaction of knowing, that such was the opinion of persons, for whose judgment and honorable feelings I entertain the highest respect in various instances, as you well know. When the law of the last session left me at full liberty, I waved any personal gratification, in order that his majesty might resume, on his restoration to health, every power and prerogative belonging to his crown. I certainly am the last person in the kingdom to whom it can be permitted to despair of our royal father's recovery. A new era is now arrived, and I cannot but reflect with satisfaction, on the events which have distinguished the short period of my restricted regency. Instead of suffering in the loss of her possessions, by the gigantic force which has been employed against them, Great Britain has added most important acquisitions to her empire. The national faith has been preserved inviolable towards our allies; and if character is strength, as applied to a nation, the increased and increasing reputation of his Majesty's arms will shew to the nations of the Continent, how much they may achieve when animated by a glorious spirit of resistance to a foreign yoke. In the critical situation of the war in the Peninsula, I shall be most anxious to avoid any measure which can lead my allies to suppose that I mean to depart from the present system. Perseverance alone can achieve the great object in question; and I cannot withhold my approbation from those who have honorably distinguished themselves in support of it. I have no predilection to indulge,—no resentments to gratify,—no objects to attain, but such as are common to the whole empire. If such is the leading principle of my conduct,—and I can appeal to the past as evidence of what the future will be,—I flatter myself I shall meet with the support of parliament, and of a candid and enlightened nation. Having made the communication of my sentiments in this new and extraordinary crisis of our affairs, I cannot conclude without expressing the gratification I should feel, if some of those persons with whom the early habits of my public life were formed, would strengthen my hands, and constitute a part of my government. With such support, and aided by a vigorous and united administration, formed on the most liberal basis, I shall look with additional confidence to a prosperous issue of the most arduous contest in which Great Britain was ever engaged. You are authorised to communicate these sentiments to Lord Grey, who, I have no doubt, will make them known to Lord Grenville.

“I am always, my dearest Frederick, your ever affectionate brother,
(Signed) GEORGE P. R.”

“Carlton House, Feb. 13, 1812.”

“P. S. I shall send a copy of this letter immediately to Mr. Perceval.”

From

From Earl Grey and Grenville to his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

"February 15, 1812.

"SIR,—We beg leave most humbly to express to your royal highness our dutiful acknowledgments for the gracious and condescending manner in which you have had the goodness to communicate to us the letter of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the subject of the arrangements to be now made for the future administration of the public affairs; and we take the liberty of availing ourselves of your gracious permission, to address to your royal highness in this form what has occurred to us in consequence of that communication. The Prince Regent, after expressing to your royal highness in that letter his sentiments on various public matters, has, in the concluding paragraph, condescended to intimate his wish that some of those persons with whom the early habits of his public life were formed, would strengthen his royal highness's hands, and constitute a part of his government: and his royal highness is pleased to add, that with such support, aided by a vigorous and united administration, formed on the most liberal basis, he would look with additional confidence to a prosperous issue of the most arduous contest in which Great Britain has ever been engaged. On the other parts of his royal highness's letter we do not presume to offer any observations; but in the concluding paragraph, in so far as we may venture to suppose ourselves included in the gracious wish which it expresses, we owe it, in obedience and duty to his royal highness, to explain ourselves with frankness and sincerity. We beg leave most earnestly to assure his royal highness, that no sacrifices, except those of honor and duty, could appear to us too great to be made, for the purpose of healing the divisions of our country, and uniting both its government and its people. All personal exclusion we entirely disclaim: we rest on public measures; and it is on this ground alone that we must express, without reserve, the impossibility of our uniting with the present government. Our differences of opinion are too many and too important to admit of such an union. His royal highness will, we are confident, do us the justice to remember, that we have twice already acted on this impression; in 1809, on the proposition then made to us under his majesty's authority; and last year, when his royal highness was pleased to require our advice respecting the formation of a new government. The reasons which we then humbly submitted to him are strengthened by the increasing dangers of the times; nor has there, down to this moment, appeared even any approximation towards such an agreement of opinion on the public interests, as can alone form a basis

for the honorable union of parties previously opposed to each other. Into the detail of those differences we are unwilling to enter; they embrace almost all the leading features of the present policy of the empire. But his royal highness has, himself, been pleased to advert to the late deliberations of parliament on the affairs of Ireland: this is a subject, above all others, important in itself, and connected with the most pressing dangers. Far from concurring in the sentiments which his majesty's ministers have, on that occasion, so recently expressed, we entertain opinions directly opposite: we are firmly persuaded of the necessity of a total change in the present system of that country, and of the immediate repeal of those civil disabilities under which so large a portion of his majesty's subjects still labor on account of their religious opinions. To recommend to parliament this repeal, is the first advice which it would be our duty to offer to his royal highness, could we, even for the shortest time, make ourselves responsible for any farther delay in the prospect of a measure, without which we could entertain no hope of rendering ourselves useful to his royal highness, or to the country. We have only further to beg your royal highness to lay before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the expression of our humble duty, and the sincere and respectful assurance of our earnest wishes for whatever may best promote the ease, honor, and advantage of his royal highness's government, and the success of his endeavours for the public welfare. We have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

"GREY.

"GRENVILLE."

To his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

The despondency into which the publication of this correspondence threw every independent and intelligent person in the nation, has since been happily relieved by the noble stand of the House of Commons, against a flagrant violation of its resolutions. A useless sin-
acure, the abolition of which had been formally recommended by the House, was bestowed by the minister on the Regent's favourite; but on voting the supplies for that service, on the motion of Mr. Bankes, the amount of the salary of the sinecure (2700l.) was specifically deducted from the sum voted, by a division of 115 against 112, and of course the Regent's ministry left in a minority of THREE.

British naval force at present in commission: 206 ships of the line; 36 from 50 to 44 guns

44 guns; frigates, 254; sloops, &c. 171; fire ships, 12; brigs, 162; cutters, 36; luggers, &c. 78. Total, 955.

The Army Estimates for the present year, laid before the House of Commons, are for 370,434 men, and deducting the 28,161 for the regiments in the territories of the East India Company, there remain 342,273 to be provided for by parliament. The expences for this force, and other disbursements of the military department, amount to 15,393,092l. 3s. 9d. The number of embodied militia is 93,213. The expence for the local militia is 720,978l.

The effective strength of the regular and militia forces, on the 25th of December,

1811, laid before the House of Commons on the 11th instant:

Cavalry at home...	12,050	Abroad	11,719
Foreign and Colonial	1,865	Abroad	2,136
Foot Guards at home	3,748	Abroad	3,130
Infantry at home...	45,501	Abroad	99,735
Foreign and Colonial	2,745	Abroad	30,320
Militia	77,159		

General Total 143,068 Do. Ab. 153,040
Total

The total amount of the national debt re-deemed on the 1st of February, 1812, was 225,254,617l. The sum to be expended in the ensuing Quarter is 2,962,955l. 5s. 8½d.

An Account, shewing the Amount of the Actual Charges upon his Majesty's Civil List Revenues, from the 5th of July, 1810, to the 5th of July, 1811. (From the Returns laid before Parliament.)

Class.	£	s.	d.
1. Royal Family	215,500	0	0
2. Lord Chancellor, Speaker of the House of Commons, Judges, et al.	32,955	0	0
3. Ministers at Foreign Courts	77,064	14	1½
4. Bills of Tradesmen and Artificers	249,357	13	8½
Lord Chamberlain's Salary 3000l. Vice-Chamberlain's 600l,	1,539	13	1
Salaries in Lord Chamberlain's Department	27,451	14	4
Lord Steward's Salary 1540l. Groom of the Stoles 2000l.	3,540	0	0
5. Salaries in Lord Steward's Department	33,773	16	1
Ditto.... Master of the Horse	14,608	18	4
Ditto.... Master of the Rolls	1,080	0	0
Apothecaries to his Majesty, &c.	115	0	0
Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, and Grooms of ditto.	18,500	0	0
6. Pensions	87,427	2	2½
Ditto to Foreign Ministers	57,854	14	9½
Compensations	9,611	12	10
7. Small Fees and Salaries payable out of the Civil List Revenues	51,375	0	3½
8. Commissioners of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer ..	12,022	0	0
Occasional Payments. Home Secret Service	10,000	0	0
Special Service and Royal Bounty	19,496	17	11½
Extraordinary Disbursements, Foreign Ministers	53,832	9	7
Presents to ditto	33,750	2	0
Equipage to ditto	3,800	0	0
Contingent Expenses of the Treasury	4,230	7	0
Treasury Deficiency of Fees	21,182	6	7
Three Secretaries of State, Contingencies, Messengers, and Deficiency of Fees	36,969	10	6
Other Charges	12,015	1	10
	1,029,053	15	5½

The following were the total Charges for the Seven Years previous.

Year	£	s.	d.
1804	979,043	10	9
1805	1,099,421	14	10½
1806	1,142,680	6	11½
1807	1,117,450	7	5
1808	1,068,282	8	6½
1809	1,082,186	1	7½
1810	1,122,937	16	6½

An Account of the Income of, and Charge upon, the Consolidated Fund, in the Years ending the 5th of January, 1811 and 1812; together with an Account of the War Taxes for the same Periods:—

INCOME.	Per Ann. 1811.			Per Ann. 1812.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs	4,869,366	5	5½	3,974,732	1	10½
Do. Isle of Man.....	—	—	—	8,335	4	9½
Excise	15,867,564	15	0	15,768,167	12	4
Stamps	5,332,509	0	10	5,068,782	11	2
Incidents	7,578,578	11	7	7,684,777	10	1
Surplus Annual Duties on Sugar, &c.	1,600,702	15	9½	1,181,329	7	0
Do. Land Tax on Offices, &c.	148,111	13	1½	129,497	9	7½
Land Taxes	1,091,917	9	1½	996,336	0	5½
Revenue, Isle of Man	8,254	7	9	1,695	0	8
Interest, &c. on account of Ireland	2,448,470	10	9	2,752,796	11	10
Do. Portugal.. ..	57,170	3	0	57,170	3	0
Surplus Exchequer Fees	49,222	1	11	57,811	16	3
Imprest Monies, &c.....	312,735	14	11½	111,786	19	11
Arrears of Income Duties	5,508	5	9	14,214	15	0½
Do. Assessed Taxes, 1798	6,157	19	0½	10	5	3
Do. Annual Malt Duties	357,545	0	0	553,923	0	0
Rent of Crown Lands	11,123	0	4½	24,165	14	4½
Fines of Leases	15,627	0	0	8,099	0	0½
Militia Fines	28,106	10	0	25,503	12	2
Tontine Money reserved	24,016	10	7½	23,911	8	5
Brought from War Taxes, per Account 47 Geo. III.	1,200,000	0	0	1,200,000	0	0
Do. Do. 49 Do.	1,272,865	4	10	1,040,000	0	0
Do. Do. 51 Do.	—	—	—	216,089	14	1
Sixpence per Lib. on Pensions, 1808	—	—	—	800	0	0
	42,286,152	18	11½	40,917,835	18	4½
Charge	35,296,313	10	9½	36,801,993	18	9½
Surplus	6,989,839	8	2½	4,115,841	19	6½

WAR TAXES.

British Spirits, 1803.....	698,264	0	0	820,741	0	0
Ditto, 1806	94,175	0	0	169,000	0	0
Foreign Ditto, 1803	1,029,113	0	0	787,445	0	0
Malt, Cap. 81	2,436,675	0	0	2,761,466	0	0
Sweets	4,447	0	0	3,850	0	0
Tea	1,820,507	15	0	1,415,356	17	8
Tobacco, 1806	358,371	0	0	363,661	0	0
Brandy, 1807	268,433	0	0	88,620	0	0
Temporary or War Duty	3,100,594	16	10	3,041,758	9	11½
Property, 1803	4,212	9	11	2,087	2	0½
Do. 1804	13,644	4	2½	8,970	9	0½
Do. 1805	37,973	7	5½	29,783	17	1½
Do. 1806	196,144	15	8½	46,830	0	11½
Do. 1807	622,037	2	10½	146,796	1	11½
Do. 1808	2,262,077	11	8½	533,106	8	7½
Do. 1809	3,601,021	1	7	1,304,387	19	1
Do. 1810	1,473,753	4	4	9,379,687	8	4½
Do. 1811	—	—	—	1,471,505	18	8
	23,027,444	9	7½	22,393,053	13	5½

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

A PUBLIC Meeting lately took place for the purpose of raising a subscription for the relief of the widows, orphans, and other relatives of the unfortunate men who were drowned by the wreck of the ships of war in the North Sea, and off the Texel. Lord Gambier and Sir James Saumarez headed the list, and a considerable sum has since been subscribed.—The inhabitants of Portsmouth and Oxford have also held meetings for the same benevolent purpose.—The crews of several vessels at the different ports have subscribed a day's pay to this fund.—But although the humane intention of the subscribers merits every praise, yet with how much greater exultation should we hail a national subscription, for supplying every brave tar with any one of the simple instruments for preserving his life in cases of shipwreck, which are described at p. 23 of the present volume.

It has been remarked as a novel circumstance, that the two houses of parliament omitted going to church on the 30th of January (the anniversary of king Charles's martyrdom), contrary to the invariable custom on that occasion.

EXTRACT from the BOMBAY COURIER.

Tuesday, August 6, 1811.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 8, 1811.

The Honourable the Governor in Council announces with regret the death of Jonathan Thorp, esq. President of the Medical Board on this establishment, who died on Monday evening, the 5th instant. In the numerous and respectable train, civil and military, which followed his remains to the grave, his surviving friends and connections beheld a sad but grateful proof of the general regard and esteem which he had enjoyed while living.

The export of sugar from Jamaica increased last year 19,048 hogsheads, 10,500 tierces more than it was the preceding; and the export of coffee decreased in the same time 3,425,217lbs.

At a Court of Common Council held on the 11th, the propriety of granting 500*l.* to the National Institution for the Instruction of the Children of the Poor, according to the principles of the Established Church, was discussed. Messrs. Quin, Waithman, Favel, Davies, Griffiths, and Aldermen Wood and Goodbehere, opposed the motion, on the ground that the institution was not national, as not more than half the population of the empire would be instructed—that Dr. Bell's system was greatly inferior to that of Mr. Lancaster, who taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, besides instruction in the

Bible, to 1000 children, for 142*l.*, while Dr. Bell expended for the same purpose no less than 900*l.*—that the latter had done nothing, while the former, by indefatigable exertions, had established his system, and instructed 70,000 children of all persuasions.—Messrs Dixon, Jacks, with Aldermen Smith, Scholey, and Birch, spoke in favour of the motion, which was ultimately negatived by 53 to 47.

It is determined to proceed with the erection of Vauxhall Bridge, but to make it of iron instead of stone, which may be done at an expence of about 90,000*l.* The subscribers have agreed to this resolution.

The twelve unfortunate seamen who were taken in arms at the capture of the Isle of France, were tried under a special commission on the 11th, and seven of them found guilty. They were deeply affected at the shocking sentence passed on them as traitors; and they fell on their knees, imploring mercy, which it is hoped they will obtain, as several of them were strongly recommended by the Jury. The other five were acquitted.

On the 25th of January, the Fox Club had a grand dinner, in commemoration of the birth-day of that immortal patriot and truly excellent man, the late Mr. Fox.—Lord St. John was in the chair, and he was supported by Earl Grey, the Marquis of Lansdown, Sir Arthur Piggott, Sir Samuel Romilly, Mr. Whitbread, General Fitzpatrick, Mr. Adam, Mr. Adair, Mr. Horner, Mr. Martin, Mr. David Erskine, Mr. Kinnaid, Mr. Barnett, and a number of other gentlemen. The Dukes of Norfolk, Bedford, and Devonshire, the Marquis of Downshire, the Earl of Albemarle, Lord Holland, Sir John Aubyn, Messrs. Sheridan, Ponsonby, Alderman Combe, Mr. Byng, and other distinguished persons, were prevented only by previous engagements or illness from being present, to testify their affectionate respect for the memory of this exalted patriot, and their cordial approbation of his principles.—The anniversary was also observed in Edinburgh, where Lord Kinnaid presided.—Meetings were also held in Dublin, Bristol, and other parts, for the same gratifying purpose.

MARRIED.

By special licence, at Burnham, Bucks, the Right Hon. the Earl of Ilchester, to Caroline, second daughter of the Right Hon. Lord George Murray.

At Gretna Green, the Hon. Mr. Lambton, to Miss Cholmondeley, of Cholmondeley, in Cheshire. The gentleman has 60,000*l.*

60,000*l.* a year, and the lady a fortune of 20,000*l.*

At Mary-le-bonne church, the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, to Miss Sophia Dubochet.

J. King, esq. of Billiter-square, to Miss Manning, only daughter of the late S. M. esq.

Lieut.-Col. Gibson, of the Company's service, to Miss H. Faulkner, of Buckingham-street, Adelphi.

At St. George's, J. Parkinson, esq. to the daughter of the late J. T. Foster, esq.

E. P. Meadows, esq. of Charles-street, Berkeley-square, to Miss H. M. Norrie.

Mr. W. Reid, of Pentonville, to the eldest daughter of Mr. E. Barnard, of Paternoster-row.

Mr. J. Johnstone, of Lancaster-court, Strand, to Miss A. Morrill, of Richmond.

J. Watson, of Carlisle-street, to the second daughter of W. Symons, esq. of Soho-square.

At Hampstead, the Rev. W. Robbins, B. A. of Hickling, Norfolk, to Miss Phillips, daughter of Mr. W. P. of Holborn.

Robert Roscow, esq. merchant, of Old street, London, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mrs. Guy, of Bath.

Mr. Wm. Brown, of Pellam Hall, Twinsted, Essex, to Miss White, of Castle Hedingham.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. J. Radcliffe, vicar of Littlebourn, Kent, and Minor Canon of the Cathedral, Canterbury, to Miss Simpson, daughter of the late General Simpson.

Hannibal M'Arthur, esq. settler in New South Wales, to Lucretia King, daughter of Governor King. The bridegroom is the gentleman who has lately been mentioned as having acquired vast property in that settlement. He is said to possess 60,000 sheep, 5,000 neat cattle, 1000 horses, and some thousands of acres of land.

Edw. Thornycroft, esq. of Thornycroft, Cheshire, to Ann Dowager Viscountess Barrington.

At St. George's, James Webber, esq. of Bellmour-house, Hants, to Marianne, third daughter of John Maclean, esq. of Galway.

T. D. Blonder, esq. of Kippax-park, Yorkshire, to Apollonea, daughter of Lord Stourton.

J. Fisher, esq. of Bury-street, St. James, to Mary-Ann, daughter and heiress of the late E. Lamley, esq. of Broxham, Oxfordshire.

Mr. W. H. Hemmans, of Mitcham, to Miss Fielder, of Dover-place, Surrey.

The Rev. W. Radcliff, of Warleigh-house, Devonshire, to Miss A. E. Franco, niece of Sir M. Lopes, bart.

Charles Whitaker, esq. of Rose-field,

Lancashire, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Samuel Horrocks, esq. M. P.

C. T. Wood, esq. of Thoresby, Lincolnshire, to Jane, only daughter of Sir John Thorold, bart. of Syston Park.

E. Peel, esq. third son of Sir R. P. bart. M. P. to Emily, second daughter of J. Swinfen, esq. of Swinfen-house, Stafford.

Henry Fynes, esq. M. P. for Aldborough, to Katharine, third daughter of the Bishop of Bangor.

Capt. Cochrane, R. N. eldest son of Vice-adm. Sir Alex. C. to Miss Ross Wishart, eldest daughter of Lieut.-gen. Sir C. Ross, bart.

Mr. P. Ogilvie, esq. to Eleanor, second daughter of the late C. Splidt, esq. of St. George's East.

T. Harral, esq. late of Park-street, Islington, to Frances, only surviving daughter of the late W. L. Williams, esq. of Greenwich.

R. G. Macdonald, esq. of Clanronald, to the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Edgumbe, second daughter of the Earl of Mount Edgumbe.

William Marshall, esq. of Beer-lane, to Mary, eldest daughter of Capt. J. Cracklow, of the River Fencibles.

DIED.

In Bolton-street, aged 79, *Lady Seaward*.

In Grafton-street, in consequence of a cold which brought on a brain fever, *Lady C. Stewart*, wife of Gen. S. now serving in Portugal.

At Clapton-house, aged 79, *Mrs. Christiana Hutchins*.

Aged 67, *J. Holbrook*, esq. of Wellclose-square.

The lady of J. Martin Lloyd, esq. M. P. In Newington-place, aged 78, *J. Pilleau*, esq.

Aged 22, the daughter of Col. Cockburn, R. Artillery.

While giving orders to his bricklayer, on the top of his house, in Somers Town, *Mr. C. Coe*, of the Legacy Duty Office,

J. Atterso, esq. Portland-place.

Aged 63, *Mrs. C. Wyatt*, of Bedford-row, after a few hours illness.

At his lordship's house, in Portman-square, the Countess of *Beverley*.

In London, — *Arcedeckne*, esq. second son of the late C. A. esq. of Clevering-hall, Suffolk.

At her brother's house, in the Tower, *Miss Ann Slater*, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. S. of Keynsham.

At Enfield, *Bicknell Coney*, esq. a director of the Bank of England, and more than fifty years an eminent merchant in Leadenhall-street.

Mrs. Woods, mother of Admirals Sir E. Pellew, bart. and Israel Pellew, aged 84.

At Sutton, Surrey, aged 77, *Mrs. Hall*, wife of A. H. esq. of the Hermitage, Walton-heath, and of Albion-street, Blackfriars. She was seized with a paralytic stroke the latter end of the year 1808; from which, through medical attentions, seconded by those of her anxious family and friends, she so far recovered, as to be able to entertain them with her interesting fund of anecdotes and shrewd observations, which the gift of a retentive memory and superior understanding so well enabled her to do. These intellectual advantages were, however, only secondary to qualities which she possessed of a much more lasting nature: she was a warm friend, and her feeling heart led her constantly to the performance of acts of charity and benevolence towards the poor the sick, and the friendless.

At Highgate, *Mr. Isherwood*, sen. of Ludgate-hill, aged 74.

At Islington, *Mr. F. Kent*, son of Mr. S. K. of Mark-lane.

Mrs. Gaselee, wife of Mr. G. surgeon, in the Borough.

At Brompton, in her 87th year, *Mrs. A. Johnson*, relict of the late Sir Wm. J. bart. of Caskieben.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks, wife of Mr. Samuel B. of Primrose-street, Bishopsgate, aged 68 (after a marriage of 48 years.)—She lived in the same house nearly 68 years, being but three months old at the time she first became an inmate thereof.

At Richmond, Surrey, *W. Alder*, esq. aged 88.

Suddenly, *Jacob Boak*, esq. of Leadenhall-street, deputy of the ward of Lime-street. His death occurred in the following manner: standing near his premises, he heard the parish-bell tolling, and enquired of the beadle, casually passing at the time, who was dead? when, before he obtained an answer, he fell down, and expired.

At Shirley, near Croydon, the eldest daughter of *Mrs. Hardy*, of Tavistock-street, Bedford-square.

In Wimpole-street, *Ann Jessi*, widow of the late Nathaniel Cholmley, esq. of Howsham.

Suddenly, *Mr. Brodie*, one of the police magistrates belonging to Marlborough-street Office.

The lady of Major Scott Waring. She was found dead at the bottom of the staircase, in her house in Hammersmith. She staid up some time after her husband went to bed, and is supposed to have fallen backwards going up stairs.

At Monmouth, *Mr. Andrew Cherry*, comedian, well known as the author of the *Soldier's Daughter*, the *Travellers*, and other esteemed dramatic pieces. An estimable conduct in private life, and superior professional talents, justly rendered him an

object of universal regard and admiration. By his departure for "another and a better world," the English stage has suffered the loss of one of its brightest ornaments; as an author, he will very long survive in public recollection; and as a husband and father, he will ever be remembered in the hearts of his family and connections with affectionate sorrow.

[We shall present some interesting and authentic particulars of this Gentleman's life in our next number.]

At Dulwich, aged 73, *Mrs. Willes*. Her remains were interred in Westminster-abbey, in the private vault of her deceased venerable uncle, Dr. Jos. Wilcocks, Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of Westminster, (whose good son also, the author of "Sacred Exercises," and other pious and learned works, was buried in the same grave.) *Mrs. W.* was the only surviving branch of this most truly benevolent and worthy family; like them, distinguished by every social and christian virtue that can adorn the human heart.

Miss Milnes, eldest daughter of the late R. P. M. esq. M. P. for York, and sister to the present member for Pontefract.

At Essex-house, Essex-street, aged 72, *Mrs. Lindsey*, relict of the late Rev. Theophilus L.

At her father's, Dr. John Sims, Upper Guildford-street, *Anna-Maria*, wife of Edward Trant Bontein, esq.

In consequence of her cloaths catching fire, on the 17th inst. aged 72, the wife of Josiah Holford, esq. of Hampstead.

At Grantham, the Dowager Lady *Whitchote*, relict of Sir C. W. bart.

After a short illness, the *Right Hon. Lady Charles Spencer*, aged 68. Her ladyship was sister to the late, and aunt to the present, Duke of St. Alban's.

At her house in Harley-street, London, the *Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Portsmouth*, widow of the late, and mother of the present, Earl of Portsmouth, and of the Hon. Newton Fellowes, M. P. for Andover.

At the Admiralty, the lady of Admiral Sir Jos. Sydney Yorke, bart.

At his seat at Liscombe, *Sir Jonathan Lovett*, bart. the father and grand pillar of the Independent Interest of the county of Bucks, whose loss will ever be sincerely lamented.

In Manchester-square, *Sir J. Knightley*, bart. of Pawsley-park, Northamptonshire.

At his Chambers, in the Temple, *J. Crisdale*, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, late of Christ's College, Cambridge.

In Montague-street, Russell-square, *George Green*, esq. deeply lamented by all who knew him.

At Gredington, Flintshire, the infant son of the *Right Hon. Lord Kenyon*.

Harriet,

Harriet, the fourth daughter of *Mr. Thomas Burner*, of *Walworth*.

In *Duke-street*, *Portland-place*, *Major-General Charles-William Este*, lieutenant-governor of *Carlisle*, aged 74.

In *Cavendish-square*, *J. Langston, esq.* of *Sarsden-house*, *Oxon*.

In her 8th year, *Ellen*, the youngest daughter of *Thomas Willimot, esq.* of *Clapham Rise*.

Sir R. Hughes, bart. admiral of the white.

At *Walworth*, aged 70, *Mrs. Elizabeth Ashforth*.

In *Montague-street*, in his 40th year, *John Offley, esq.*; without ostentation, steady in his religious duties; as a parent and husband, kind and affectionate; conciliating in his manners, with a most friendly disposition.

In *Gray's-Inn-road*, *Elizabeth*, wife of *Mr. Charles Warren*, engraver.

The wife of *Mr. W. Shadbolt*, *Peckham*.

At *Hanwell-heath*, aged 88, *Mrs. Anne Grame*, relict of the late *Henry G. esq.* and mother of the lady of *Sir Andrew Snape Hammond*, bart.

Aged 85, *Mrs. Miller*, of *Petersham*, *Surrey*.

Blanche Elizabeth, eldest daughter of *Henry Redhead Yorke, esq.* barrister.

In *King's-road*, *Bedford-row*, aged 65, *R. Smart, esq.* many years one of his majesty's justices of the peace, and a deputy-lieutenant of the county of *Middlesex*.

At *Kilmore*, *Mrs. Usker*, relict of the late *E. U. esq.* and sister of *Lord Ventry*.

John Hilton, esq. *Ironmonger-lane*.

At *Sir W. Curtis's*, aged 62, *Mrs. Sarah Roberts*.

In *Bruce-grove*, *Tottenham*, *John Smith, esq.* late of *Newgate-street*, formerly one of the common-council of *Farringdon Ward Within*.

Mr. David Taylor, of the firm of *Sangster, Atkinson, and Taylor*, *Milk-street*.

At *Pentonville*, in her 88th year, *Sarah*, relict of *John Joshua Pim, esq.*

At *Peckham*, aged 39, *Elizabeth*, wife of *Joseph Delafons*.

At *Kensington*, aged 32, *Mr. J. Hollins Harding*, of the *Globe Insurance Office*, *Pall-Mall*; a young man of great talents.

Henry Rosser, esq. solicitor, *Bartlett's-buildings*; eminently distinguished for his professional abilities and integrity, in the exercise of which he had been actively engaged for nearly half a century.

At his brother's, *Stepney*, *T. King, esq.* of the *Ordnance Office*.

At *Rotherhithe*, aged 75, *Richard Adams, esq.*

At *Kensington*, in her 77th year, *Mrs. Elizabeth Wicks*, late of *Herton*, *Middlesex*.

In *Grosvenor-place*, *Mrs. Robert Ogilby*, of *Dungivee*, *Londonderry*.

At *Pimlico*, *Mr. G. Elsworth*, 18 years one of the king's messengers.

At *Knightsbridge-green*, after a lingering illness, *Mrs. Hansard*.

In the *New-road*, aged 69, *Mr. John Schweitzer*, a native of *Germany*, and for many years of *Cork-street*, *Burlington-gardens*. His life was distinguished by exemplary piety and uniform benevolence.

In his 73d year, *Mr. Tho. Watson*, of *Islington*, nurseryman.

At *Paddington-green*, in his 67th year, *John Chamberlayne, esq.*

At *Epping*, aged 77, *Sir Thomas Coxhead*, formerly *M. P.* for *Bramber*.

Aged 80, *Mrs. Jones*, relict of *Morris J. esq.* of *Lower Belgrave-place*.

At her father's (*Henry Pigeon, esq.*) in her 28th year, *Susan*, wife of *John Allen Shuter, esq.* of *Gainsford-street*.

In *Conduit-street*, *Hanover-square*, of a paralytic stroke, in his 60th year, *Thomas Owen, esq.* This gentleman appropriated a tenth part of his considerable property to public and private charity. It was his peculiar delight to soothe and alleviate the distresses of his fellow-creatures. He evinced his firm friendship to the established religion of his country by an uniform attention to its ordinances. From a natural diffidence of temper he led a retired life; but his hospitable table was ever open to a few clerical friends, who esteemed him when living, and will feel his loss with peculiar regret. The worthy poor, who frequently partook of his unostentatious bounty, will shed the tear of sympathy at the death of a man whose heart was susceptible of the finest feelings of benevolence.

At *Islington*, in his 59th year, *Mr. Steventon Pepys*, who was for a considerable time a clerk in the *Bank*; and for the last three years has been churchwarden of *Islington*, where he was much esteemed for his probity and philanthropy.

In *Portman-square*, *Isabella Susanna*, Countess of *Beverley*, second daughter of *Peter Burrell, esq.* of *Beckenham*, in *Kent*, sister to the *Duchess of Northumberland* and the *Duchess Dowager of Hamilton*, now *Marchioness of Exeter*, and *Peter Lord Gwydir*. Her ladyship was married June 8, 1775, to *Lord Algernon Percy*, second son of the late *Duke of Northumberland*, afterwards *Lord Lovain*, in 1786, and in 1790 *Earl of Beverley*; and has left a numerous issue.

In *Wimpole-street*, *Cavendish-square*, aged 75, *Henry Penton, esq.* *Mr. Penton* was a native of the city of *Winchester*, which place he represented in several successive parliaments, until his increasing infirmities rendered him incapable of discharging his senatorial duties. He was one of the lords of the admiralty during part

part of Lord North's administration. Mr. Penton received the early part of his education at Winchester College; from which he was removed to Clare Hall, Cambridge.

At Melford-hall, Suffolk, *Sir Harry Parker*, bart.

The wife of Mr. Depeke, of High-street, Borough, in her 35th year.

Mr. J. B. Kent, surgeon, of South-wark.

Harriet, 4th daughter of Mr. T. Burne, of Walworth.

At Waddon, Surrey, *Mrs. Warrington*, aged 68.

In Clarges-street, *Mr. Jacob Frederick Knoche*; and two days afterwards, his wife, *Mrs. Avis Knoche*, each aged 96 years;—they had been married upwards of 68 years, and in that state experienced the utmost felicity.

In Little Britain, after a long and painful illness, which she endured with exemplary fortitude, *Sarah*, the wife of Mr. G. Owen. She was an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and sincere friend.

At Islington, *Mrs. Ann Bettesworth*, aged 79, relict of the Rev. Edmund Bettesworth, M. A. formerly vicar of High-worth, in Wiltshire; son of the right worshipful Dr. Bettesworth, dean of the arches, and brother of Dr. Bettesworth, chancellor of London. She was the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Harwood, M. A. of Streatley Farm, in Berks, and rector of Shepperton, in Middlesex; and granddaughter of the Rev. Thomas Harwood, D. D. also of Streatley Farm, and rector of Littleton, in Middlesex.

[*Particulars of the late Dr. REYNOLDS.* Dr. Henry Revell Reynolds, physician to the King, whose death was noticed in our last volume, was born in the county of Nottingham, on the 26th of September, 1745; and his father having died about a month before, the care of him devolved, even from his birth, on his maternal great-uncle and god-father, Mr. Henry Revell, of Gainsborough; by whom he was sent, at an early age, to a school at Beverley, in Yorkshire, then in great repute under the government of Mr. Ward. Having early shewn a disposition for his profession, his uncle placed him, at the age of eighteen, as a commoner at Lincoln College, Oxford. It was in the second year of his residence at this university that he had the misfortune to lose his uncle and benefactor, the memory of whom was ever cherished by him with a pious and grateful affection, and who left him a small landed property in Lincolnshire, by which he was enabled to prosecute the object that he had in view. He continued at Oxford till the early part of the year 1766, when, in order to the obtaining of his medical degrees sooner,

he was admitted by a *bene decessit* from Oxford, *ad eundem* to Trinity College, Cambridge; and he kept a term at that university. Intent upon his professional pursuit, he went, in the summer of this year, to Edinburgh, and resided there two years, for the express purpose of going through a course of medical studies. In the autumn of the year 1768, he returned to Cambridge; when the degree of bachelor of physic being conferred upon him, he went to London, and attended as pupil at the Middlesex Hospital. His education may, at this period, be considered as concluded; and how usefully these years of youth were passed in the acquirement of knowledge, in the cultivation of amiable feelings, and in the formation of virtuous habits, his character in manhood sufficiently denotes. The following year saw him a resident physician at Guildford; and he married his present widow, then Miss Wilson, in the month of April, 1770. By the advice, however, of his friend, Dr. Huck, afterwards Dr. Huck Saunders, he resolved on adventuring his fortune in the metropolis, and he settled in London, in Lamb's-conduit-street, in the summer of 1772. The next year he took the degree of doctor of physic, at Cambridge; and was immediately afterwards elected physician to the Middlesex Hospital. In 1774, he was chosen a fellow, and at the same time a censor, of the College of Physicians. He soon became the object of particular notice and regard by the eminent physicians of that day, Doctors Huck, Fothergill, and Sir Richard Jebb: and the high opinion which the latter gentleman had formed of his professional abilities, and personal character and manners, and the consequent expression of that opinion, and recommendation of Dr. Reynolds, to his Majesty, were the original cause of his being called into attendance upon the King in the year 1788. In 1776, he was appointed to speak the Herveian oration; and, although his modesty would not suffer him to print it, it may, without disparagement of any of the like compositions which have appeared before the public, be compared with the most classical among them. In the course of this speech, he has so exactly described that mode, which he ever observed, of performing the various duties of his profession, and of dispensing its various benefits, that the following extract will be acceptable to the readers of this slight and imperfect sketch: having spoken of the just pretensions to high fame to which they who serve their country, as warriors, moralists, or statesmen, are entitled, he says—
“*at si dignitatem utilitate metiamur, quibus laudibus efferenda est medicina, quantum sibi vindicabit gloriam? Hac enim*
miseria

miseris opem, ægris salutem præbet, animamque jam jam fugacem non raro sistit, verum etiam ubi fractis naturæ viribus præsens et incluctabile fatum imminet, non tamen ejus irritus labor; consilio enim, benevolentia, pietate, morborum acerbissimos dolores lenit, adimitque quicquid est in ipsa morte reformidandum.—In the year 1777, Dr. Reynolds was elected physician to St. Thomas's Hospital: and from this period his business gradually increased, till, in the progress of a few years, he attained to the highest fame and practice in his profession; and that he preserved both undiminished to the latest period of his life, is a proof that, even in this capricious world, a reputation founded on the basis of virtuous principle, professional ability, strict integrity, and good manners, is not to be shaken. In every successive illness with which our revered Sovereign has been afflicted since the year 1788, Dr. Reynolds's attendance on his Majesty has been required; and his public examinations before Parliament are recorded proofs of his high merits as a physician, a gentleman, and a scholar: while his appointments to the situations of physician-extraordinary to the King in the year 1797, and physician in ordinary in the year 1806, evince the estimation in which his Sovereign held his character and his services. We proceed to the sad detail of those circumstances which marked the latter months of his valuable life: When he was called into attendance at Windsor, he was suffering under a rheumatic affection, which had been oppressing him for some time. The anxiety attached to such an attendance as the illness of his Majesty requires, may be estimated, to a certain degree, by such as reflect on the subject, but can duly be appreciated by those only whose intimate acquaintance with the physicians enables them to see those gentlemen under the influence of those cares: certain it is, that on Dr. Reynolds they had a very powerful, if not a fatal, influence. The first day that he seriously felt the fatigues of mind and body was, after his examination before the House of Lords; the etiquette of this branch of Parliament not allowing a witness to sit down, Dr. Reynolds, who, by consequence of his having attended his Majesty in all his previous similar illnesses, was examined at greater length than his other brethren were, was kept standing for two hours; and the next day was reluctantly compelled to remain the whole of it in his bed. On the following, however, he returned to Windsor; but from this time his appetite began to fail, and his strength and flesh visibly to diminish. In the month of March, these symptoms had so much increased, that his friends besought him to retire from his

anxious attendance at Windsor, to spare his mind and body entirely, and to devote himself solely to the re-establishment of his own health: unfortunately for his family, his friends, and the public, he would not be persuaded. How apposite is the exclamation of Cicero! "*Quis dubitat, quin ei vitam abstulerit ipsa legatio? secum enim ille mortem extulit; quam, si nobiscum remanisset, sua et medicorum cura, liberorum fidelissimæque conjugis diligentia vitare potuisset.*" Never did man feel more reverence and regard for another than did Dr. Reynolds for his royal patient; and while any powers were left to him, to his Majesty's service he resolved that they should be devoted: thus, with slowly, yet too surely, diminishing strength, he persevered till the 4th of May, when he returned to London extremely ill; and from that day his professional career was stopped, too soon to be arrested altogether. Having been confined to his room for nearly three weeks, he was prevailed upon by his excellent friends, Dr. Latham and Dr. Ainslie, to go to Brighton. He went, and remained there two months. Sometimes during this anxious period he would seem to rally; but the appearances were deceitful; they were the mere struggles of a naturally good constitution, unimpaired by any intemperances, against the inroads of a disease. At the end of the month of July, he returned to his house in Bedford-square, never, alas! to quit it again alive. From this time till the 22d of October last he lingered and lingered on without rest from pain, except when under the dominion of opiates, and without the smallest appetite, nay even with a distaste for food: his powers of body were debilitated to the greatest weakness, and his frame emaciated almost beyond what could be imagined capable of being united to a living being. The concluding scene of such a man, as we are now describing, should not be altogether passed by unnoticed; though piety may draw the sacred veil over the more minute particulars. Before his last return from Windsor, on the 4th of May, he had imparted to his trembling family his firm conviction that he should not recover; and for a considerable time before his death, those who had hoped the most changed that hope for despair; and the apprehension was entertained, that his intellectual powers might sink before the final end; happily (for there are degrees in wretchedness) for those around him, this affliction was spared to them; his bodily sufferings were much abated, and in his mind nothing failed till all failed. In the last twenty-four hours of his existence he exhibited the clearest indications of the soundness of his memory, ever a most extraordinary one;

one; of his peculiar professional excellencies; of his delicate consideration of the feelings of others; of his benevolent anxiety for the interest of his friends; and of his not-to-be-exceeded love for his family. The hand of death was on him for many hours, and at last with the uplifted hands of devout, yet tranquil, prayer, he sighed out his last breath without a pang, and was taken to his great reward.

The public and private character of Dr. Reynolds is worthy of particular mention; not merely for the purpose of recording his many virtues, but also of presenting a useful study to others. Our attention will naturally be first directed to the consideration of those professional qualifications, by which he attained to, and preserved, the highest reputation, and most extensive practice, in the medical world. In the investigation of diseases, he was acute yet cautious; in the application of remedies, fertile in resource, yet not rash in experiment; decided, though gentle, gaining entire ascendancy over the minds of his patients by the rare fascination of his manners, and the confidence with which he inspired them in his skill, and in his zeal to relieve them. Among his peculiar excellencies may be mentioned a perhaps unequalled felicity of combination in his prescriptions: there was something introduced for every symptom or even inconvenience; yet the whole harmonized, and had immediate reference to the principal complaint: let those, who now are living in the bosom of their families, from his care, and have seen him approach their bed of sickness, bear witness, that a ministering angel seemed advancing towards them, in the benevolence of his countenance, the tenderness of his manner, the delicacy of his investigation, the soothing accents of his voice.—In his whole deportment as a physician, there was excellence: liberality in pecuniary matters is more observable in the medical profession than in any other; but in Dr. Reynolds it was carried to a very great extent. Having early in his career been a witness to the distress of the inferior clergy, of artists, and public performers of all descriptions, he made it a principle to attend them gratuitously. In other cases he regulated his acceptance of the proffered remuneration by the best estimate he could form of the means of the family, and the duration of the disease; he never repeated his visits on the wealthy beyond what the necessity of the case required, nor did he forbear from bestowing them on the less affluent when it did. Multitudes there have been, and are, who, having been the objects of his gratuitous professional

assistance, became the objects of his pecuniary relief. Distress in body or in mind never applied to him in vain; there never lived the man who could with greater difficulty refuse than he. In the great body of his profession he was respected and beloved; and the times have been, when the influence of his character and temper, and the veneration for his opinion, have composed the risings of serious differences between his brethren; among the younger part, there was a kind of filial affection for him; great success, and high fame had engendered no pride within him; at his hospitable table they were frequent guests; in his professional intercourse with them, the deference to his judgment, which his superior intelligence demanded, was gladly yielded, when the utmost kindness and encouragement of manners invited the most unrestrained communication of opinion.

“For all were glad to follow, whom all lov’d.”

In the selection of such of his brethren as he recommended to the notice of his friends, one single principle governed him; their fitness, from their professional knowledge and private worth; he never paused to inquire whether, or not, they might in time become his rivals; and when he saw them afterwards either actually so, or advancing to the point, his only feeling was, an honest pride in the merit of his choice, and in the proof of his discernment. By the pharmaceutical part of his profession he was ever greatly esteemed; both in his expressions, and in his practice, he marked the conviction that he entertained of their usefulness and value; and, as far as in him lay, resisted the growing habit of late in many families of employing a physician, and sending for the medicines from druggists; there were, he would say, a number of circumstances, which would escape the observation of the family of the invalid, and which the attendant apothecary would observe and report to the physician, of great importance in a case. It was a principle with him to forbear from criticism on his brethren—he would indeed praise them, and defend them when attacked; but no one ever heard him speak to the disparagement of another member of his profession. For the existing privileges of the College of Physicians, and for the extension of them, he was most zealous, from the persuasion, that the public interest was most essentially connected with their support; yet, as far as the rules of this society would permit, he was kind and liberal in his conduct to those practitioners who were not members of the college.]

PROVINCIALS.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

IN consequence of the increase of that dreadful disease consumption, it has been found necessary to add two wards to the Infirmary of Durham, for the reception of consumptive patients. To forward this humane object, a sermon was lately preached at St. Mary-le-bone's church, in that city, when 55l. were collected.

At a meeting, at Newcastle, to consider on a petition to parliament for an act to effect the farther inclosure of the Town Moor, it was agreed, on the motion of Sir C. Heron, that no such application should be made.

Accounts from Berwick are filled with heavy complaints of the conduct of the property-tax assessors, who, it seems, have acted with much severity towards individuals. Two distrains in particular were levied on the goods of two persons for the amount of the taxes, the latter of which was attended with a very particular circumstance. Although the common crier proclaimed the sale throughout the town, the people's feelings were so repugnant to such distress, that not one individual attended to purchase, except a near relation of the person whose goods were seized, and who bought just as much as to pay the tax. Five as respectable persons as any in this place, (says a correspondent) have all been served with Exchequer writs relative to the taxes; and the death of one of them, which happened soon afterwards, is attributed to this fiscal severity!

The following valuable antiquities were lately discovered in the county of Northumberland, by a labourer, who has refused to give any information respecting the place where he found them: An oblong silver salver, about 18 inches in length, carved round the edge; when discovered it was quite entire. A silver cup, about 5 inches in diameter, with only a small damage on one side; another, about the same size, was so much corroded as to fall to pieces. A long flat handle, which appears to have belonged to one of the cups, most beautifully carved with flowers and the heads of birds, with the following inscription, inlaid with letters of gold,

MATR FAB
DVBIT.

Two pieces of silver, carved and gilt, which seem to have been the side-pieces of a bridle
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bit; and several gold and silver rings, some set with stones, and one with an inscription. The rings are in the shape of serpents, not unlike what are now in fashion. Along with the above was discovered a number of silver coins; and a massy gold chain, about 18 inches long.

The anniversary of Mr. Fox's birth-day was celebrated, in a distinguished manner, at Newcastle. Sir Ralph Milbank took the chair, and upwards of 130 tickets were issued on the occasion.

Married.] John Lyon, esq. of Hatton-house, Durham, to Ann, second daughter of B. Price, esq. of Sparsholt-house, Berks.

Mr. A. Carr, to Miss Jane Preston, both of Bishopwearmouth.

Mr. T. Wilson, engineer, of Wearmouth-Bridge, to Miss Copeland, of Wolsington.

At Bishopwearmouth, Wm. Hustler, esq. of Acklam-hall, Cleveland, to Mrs. Wylam, relict of the late Edward W. esq. of Bishopwearmouth.

At Gretna Green, Mr. R. Hodgson, of Bishop-Auckland, brandy-merchant, to Miss Terry, of Pinchingthorp, near Guisbrough.

Thomas Butler, esq. eldest son of Sir R. B. bart. to Miss Frances Clarke, daughter of J. G. C. esq. of Durham.

At Durham, John Wilson, esq. of Hill, Cumberland, to Ann, eldest daughter of F. Smales, esq. of Durham.

Mr. John Beckwith, to Miss Pace, both of Stockton.

At Hurworth-upon-Tees, Mr. R. Hodgson, of Darlington, to Miss Rudd, of Neasham-hall.

Mr. George Cowan, of the Side, to Miss R. Selkirk, of Carville.

Mr. S. Clarke, to Annabella, eldest daughter of Mr. William Falla, of Gateshead.

Mr. H. Ross, of Berwick, to Miss Robertson.

At Sunderland, Mr. John Douglas, master-mariner, to Miss Mary Carr.—Mr. Metcalf, ship-builder, to Mrs. Hewrtley, widow of Mr. H. late partner in the Wear Bank.—Mr. Wm. Mushens, master-mariner, to Miss Elviston, both of Sunderland.

Died.] At Durham, Mr. John Kirkley, lieutenant in the royal navy, aged 25. His
A a pleasing

pleasing manners and amiable disposition secured him the esteem of every one who had the pleasure of knowing him, and rendered his death sincerely lamented.—Charles, son of Charles Stanley Constable, esq.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hopper, of Elvet Bridge, 38.—Sarah, daughter of Mr. Wm. Brown, drawing-master, 24.—Mrs. Rutter, widow, 74.—The wife of Mr. James Spark, 19.—Mrs. Ann Gray, of Pilgrim-street, in this town.—Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Mr. T. A.—Charlotte, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Dealon, aged 35.

At North Shields, of a consumption, aged 19, Mr. Wm. Wight, surgeon; a young man of the most promising talents.—In the flower of youth, and greatly respected, Mr. John Hutchinson, builder.

Mr. John Reed, of Monkwearmouth-shore, master-mariner, 77.

At Berwick, Mrs. Ann Robertson, of Berwick, 74.—Mrs. Catherine Smith, 75.—Mr. J. Mills, 55, much respected.—Mrs. Logan, wife of Mr. J. L. 73.—Miss M. Turner, 23.

At Bishop Field, Mr. J. Glenright, aged 38.

At Broadwood-hall, Mr. J. Little, 72.

At Allenheads, Mr. T. Heslop, 65.

At Alnwick, Mrs. Cousins, wife of Mr. J. C. She had been in a sickly state for a few days, and, anticipating the approach of her final exit, desired her daughter to have her death-dress in readiness, as it would be wanted at a certain period, which proved according to her prediction.

Miss Ann Burton, late of Darlington, aged 22.

Mrs. Fenwick, wife of Mr. F. of Dock-wray-square, ship-owner.

At the Shield Hill, near Morpeth, Mrs. Wardall, 52.

At Newton Park, near Morpeth, Mrs. Paris.

In Gateshead, Mrs. Jane Atkinson, 77, much respected.

In Carlisle, Mrs. Ann Taylor, 65.—Mrs. Jane Gash, 74.—Mr. Henry Carrine, 66.—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. James Munro, 29.—Margaret, wife of Mr. Joseph Wilson, 23.—Ann, wife of Mr. John Miller, 25.

Aged 74, Mr. J. Dent, of Castle-Bolton, Wensleydale, mining agent.

Aged 70, Mrs. Hawkes, of Byker-buildings.

Mr. H. Colling, of Hurworth-upon-Tees.

At Bishop-Auckland, Mrs. Bacon, wife of the Rev. J. B. and sister of the late Charles Wren, esq. of Durham.

Aged 68, Mr. Leaviss, of Willington.

Aged 80, Mr. George Green, many years agent to Messrs. Lamb and Co. at Willington copper-works.

Mr. N. Forsyth, ship-owner.

Aged 73, John Shatto, sexton at Sunderland church; while in that office, it is sup-

posed that he has buried at least 7000 bodies.

Mr. John Surtees, of Alston, aged 61; his death was occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

It is understood, that the building of the bridges over the Eden, near Carlisle, will be commenced immediately.

The magistrates at the quarter sessions throughout the kingdom appear to be acting in the spirit of the late decisions under the Toleration Act. At Cockermouth, seven gentlemen have been refused licences to preach.

A number of silver coins were lately found in a field belonging to Mr. Isaac Dixon, of Dissington, the greatest part of which were struck in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. They were found beneath an oak tree, which, it is supposed, had been planted as a guide to the concealed treasure.

Married] Mr. John Read, to Miss Maskew, both of Natland, near Kendal.

Mr. Thomas Blamire, of Old Hutton, to Miss Airey, of Shap.

The Rev. Wm. Walker, dissenting minister, in Preston, to Miss Patterson, of Walton-le-Dale.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Newby, to Miss Hannah Clemenson.

At Aldingham, Mr. Simpson, of Roosebeck, to Miss Atkinson, of Leece.

At Penrith, Mr. J. Neville, to Miss F. Nicholson, of Penrith.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Francis Short, to Miss Eleanor Nulltey.—Mr. Joseph Gawith, to Miss Ann Murley.

Mr. W. Brownrigg, to Miss Irvin, daughter of Mr. T. I. of Keswick.

Died.] At Kendal, Mr. T. Etherington, 95.—Mr. Dinah Collinson, 66, one of the Society of Friends.

In Carlisle, Mrs. Wilkinson, 76, relict of the late J. W. esq.—Mr. Thomas Hill, 83.—Mrs. Jane Anderson, 20.—Mrs. Embleton, 21.—Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. James Munro, 29.—Margaret, the wife of Mr. Joseph Wilson, 23.—Mr. Christopher Ivison, 82.—Mr. T. Hill, 33, father of Mr. H. organist.

At Dalston, Mr. C. Jackson, 78.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Agnes Stockdale, widow of Mr. H. S. 30.

At Ulverston, Mr. H. Fell, 20.

Mrs. Hodgson, of Oaks, 94.

At Kirkbythore, Mr. W. Crosby, 66.

At Stone Lands, near Marton Church, Mrs. Hewgill, 68.

William, the son of John Hill, esq. of Appleby, 16, a very amiable and promising youth.

The youngest daughter of Edward Heelis, esq. of Bongate.

At Lowca, near Whitehaven, after a long and painful indisposition, and greatly respected

spected through life, Richard Bowes, esq.
79.

At Settle, Mrs. Slinger, relict of Mr. J. S.

At Anthorn, Mr. William Backhouse, aged 80.

In Broklewath, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnston, 46.

At Lowther, John Richardson, esq. clerk of the peace and receiver-general for Cumberland, principal agent to the Earl of Lonsdale, and an alderman of Carlisle.

Mr. John Taylor, of Drybeck, near Appleby, 89.

At Sedbergh, Mrs. Dawson, the wife of Mr. J. D. well known as an eminent mathematician. Her gentle endearing manners, and general good character, caused her to be much respected.

At Brough Sowerby, Mrs. Gregson, 86.

At Penrith, suddenly, at the age of 72, Mrs. Agnes Robinson, mother of the Rev. John R. of Ravenstonedale.—Mr. John Stagg, 84.

YORKSHIRE.

The magistrates of Leeds have discovered a dangerous conspiracy which had been formed there, for the purpose, as it appears, of commencing the same riotous system which has so long disgraced the county of Nottingham. Some commitments have been in consequence made.

The foundation-stone of a school intended to be conducted on Mr. Lancaster's plan, was lately laid at Leeds, by W. Hey, esq. one of the aldermen of that borough, who delivered the following short but impressive address to the company present: "May God bless our endeavors to instruct the ignorant."

The consequences of the late failures in Yorkshire have been felt much more severely at Thirsk than at Leeds, or in any other part of that country. The inhabitants of the town as well as the neighbouring farmers, had made the Thirsk Bank the depository of their whole property, and such of the labouring classes as possessed a guinea had it in Thirsk notes. To add to the calamity, the general rent-day was at hand; and the ninth was the day appointed for the payment of the property-tax; but, as the money for both these purposes had been principally provided in Thirsk Bank paper, the landlords found it necessary to defer the day of payment, and the inflexible hand of taxation itself was for once obliged to relax its grasp. It now appears that the amount of notes issued by the Commercial Bank, both at Leeds and Thirsk, is much less than has been stated, not exceeding in all 60,000l.

Notwithstanding the present times of general calamity, it is asserted as a fact, that at a sale of common land at Pudsey, under the Inclosure Act, it sold at three shillings per yard!

A petition for the removal of all restraints on religious liberty, has been prepared at Hull, and sent up to Mr. Whitbread for pre-

sentation to Parliament. Upwards of 600 names were procured in three days; amongst them are those of several clergymen of the church.

An Auxiliary Bible Society is about to be established at York.

At the Beverley Sessions two most respectable gentlemen were refused licences to preach, having no separate congregations. Seven persons were also refused licences at the New Malton Sessions.

Married. At Hull, Mr. R. Walsham, to Miss Cooper, youngest daughter of Mr. R. C. of Fotherby.—Mr. George Noble, to Miss Sarah Clarke, of Cottingham.—Mr. C. Briggs, merchant, to Mrs. Overend.—Mr. William Kitchingman, to Miss Eliz. Newm, daughter of the late Mr. N. formerly captain of the Molly, Greenland ship, of Hull.—Mr. W. Andrews, to Miss Eastwood.

At Beverley, Mr. John Collinson, to Miss Margaret Collinson, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. C. of Lincoln.

At Leeds, William Lee, esq. to Maria Susannah Greenwood, eldest daughter of William G. esq. banker.—Mr. J. Adams, to Miss Maria Bates.—Lieutenant James Le Vescont, of the Royal Marines, to Susanna, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Hill, of North Town-End.—Mr. William Haigh, school-master, to Miss Mary Speight.

At Halifax, Mr. John Stead, to Miss Sarah Lochhead.—Mr. Charles Walsh, to Mary, eldest daughter of James Emmett, esq.

At Sculcoates, Mr. Matthew Ellis, of Woolley, to Miss Ellis Silverwood, of Sculcoates.—Mr. John Whitaker, mariner, to Miss Elizabeth Burley.

At Guiseley, Mr. John Kitching, of Horsforth, to Miss Sarah Holmes, daughter of Mr. J. H.

At Kildwick, Mr. William Baldwin, to Miss Sarah Horne, both of Silsden.

At Otley, Mr. R. Hargrave, to Miss Langwith, daughter of the late Mr. B. L. of Burley.

Mr. James Nuttall, to Mrs. Tordoff, relict of the late Mr. William T. of Wibsey.

At Skipton, Mr. John Inman, to Miss F. Bradley, both of Embsay.

Mr. John Ball, to Miss Eliza Haigh, both of Kexbro.

Mr. R. Fisher, of York, sculptor, to Ann, third daughter of Mr. R. Barker, of Dunnington.

Mr. T. Fieldhouse, to Miss Mary Henson, both of Otley.

Rev. W. Walker, pastor to a dissenting congregation in Preston, to Miss Paterson, of Walton-le-Dale.

Mr. William Thornton, to Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, both of Eccleshill.

At Kirk-Ella, Mr. T. Appleton, of Anlaby, to Miss Hill, daughter of Mr. William H. of Spring Head.

On Thursday, at Keyingham, the Rev. Mr. Carter, of Patrington, to Miss Suddaby, daughter of Mr. M. S. of Sock Island.

At Pecklington, Mr. T. Abbey, to Miss H. Nicholson, both of that place.

At Prestbury, William Rawlins, esq. surgeon in the North Lincoln regiment, to Miss Broadbert, daughter of Mr. B. of Macclesfield.

Mr. Milner, surgeon, to Miss Halliley, daughter of the late Mr. H. of Wakefield.

At Wrawby, Mr. T. Batson, aged 24, to Miss Bullock, of Kirton-Lindsey, aged 70!

Mr. T. Hardaker, of Rothwell, to Miss Ann Brook, of Water Fryston.

Mr. J. Bean, of York, and youngest son of Mr. W. B. of Hury, farmer, to Miss Ann Mosey, daughter of Captain M. of the Royal Navy.

At Linton, Mr. T. Gill, of Bradley, to Miss Fanny Hindley, of Grassington.—Mr. W. Edderton, of Grassington, to Miss Mary Hindley.

Mr. William Prince, of Hunslet Mills, to Miss Addiman, only daughter of Mr. John A. of Hunslet.

At Burnsall, Mr. W. Dewhurst, of Hawks-wich, to Miss Ann Downes, of Conistone, near Kettlewell.

At Sheriff-Hutton, Mr. Thomas Hoggitt, of that place, to Miss Barr, of Sittenham.

Mr. George Nowell, of Cleckheaton, to Miss Brooke, of Upper-house, High-town.

Mr. John Richardson, to Miss Sarah Binns.

At Hemsworth, Mr. Sykes, preacher in the late Mr. Wesley's connection, to Miss Wilson, eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. of York.

Mr. R. Hodgson, of Bishop Auckland, to Miss Terry, of Pinchinthorpe.

William Hustler, esq. of Aclam Hall, Cleveland, to Mrs. Wylam, relict of the late E. W. of Bishopwearmouth.

Mr. John Ibbetson, of Spring Head, near Bradford, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. Green, of Draughton.

Died. Martha Morris, of the Isle of Cinders, Leeds, 104.

At Pontefract, Mr. B. Oxley, 30; Miss O. 28; and Mr. Samuel O. 42; the sons and daughter of the late Mr. O. of Pontefract, surgeon.—Mrs. Lucas, 93, relict of the late Mr. L. alderman.

At Drax Hall, near Snaith, Mr. T. Pullein, 60.

At Leeds, Mrs. Jaques, of East Parade, a maiden lady, sister to Colonel J.—Mr. John Hepworth, of this town, ironmonger.—Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Mr. J. A.—Mr. S. Good.—Mr. S. Thornton, of the firm of Thornton and Moxon; a man sincerely respected.—Mr. R. Cowell.—Mrs. Wright, widow of the late Mr. Thomas W. printer of the Leeds Intelligencer, and mother to Mr. G. W. the present printer.—Mr. T. H. Mason, formerly a linen-draper, leaving a widow and eight children, the eldest under fourteen years of age.

At Hull, in his 82d year, Henry Maister,

esq. chairman of the Dock Company, and formerly colonel of the East York militia and vice-lieutenant of the East Riding. His virtues endeared him to all who knew him, and his loss will be sincerely lamented.—Mrs. Metcalf, wife of Mr. D. M. ship-builder, of Wincolmlee.—Mrs. Jameson, 80.—Mrs. Jane Anderson, mother of Mr. John A. solicitor.—Mr. Thomas Osbourne, son of W. O. esq. of Leeds. He was returning on board the ship Sarah, in Yarmouth Roads, and being hoisted up in the boat along with two boys, who had been left in it to fix the tackles, when nearly up, the stem-ring of the boat drew out, in consequence of which, Mr. O. was precipitated into the sea, and drowned.

Mr. Henry Rudston, of Hull. He was master of the Rosina transport, lately wrecked on the coast of Holland, and was one among the many who were drowned on that melancholy occasion.

John Milnes, esq. 70, of Flockton, near Wakefield.

At Fryston, Martha, eldest daughter of the late R. S. Milnes, esq.

Mr. E. White, of Great Driffeld, 57.

The relict of the Rev. T. Lindsey, formerly vicar of Catterick.

At York, 77, Mr. Hewson, formerly of Hull, and father to Mr. G. H. of Liverpool.

At Hedon, aged 27, Miss Martha Ellis; on the 12th, aged 14, Mr. John E.; on the 15th, aged 16, Miss Sarah E.; on the 31st, aged 25, five days after the death of her infant child, Mrs. Ann Dearing, wife of Mr. John D. sister to the above, and daughter of Mr. Matthew Ellis; and on the 3d instant, the said Mr. Ellis himself, being six persons out of one family in less than one month. So affecting an instance of mortality has scarcely ever come to our knowledge.

Mr. Ebenezer Parker, of Highfield, merchant, 57.

In Wakefield, Thomas Fenton, jun. esq. son of T. F. esq. of Rothwell-Haigh, near Leeds.

At Outwood, George Waugh, esq. 62, formerly a captain in the India Company's service.

In Bridlington, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Greame, relict of John G. esq. of Sewerby-house, and aunt to W. S. Stanhope, esq. of Cannon Hall.

The wife of Mr. Joseph Wetherill, of Gildersome.

John Bairstow, of Netherton-mills, near Halifax.

At Carlton Husthwaite, Miss Margaret Welbank, sister to Mr. W. of York.

At Bridlington Quay, Thomas Chatterton, esq. 68.

Mrs. Tayler, wife of Mr. T. of Spittle-Croft, near Naresbro.

Thomas, the third son of the late Mr. John Scofield, of Skipton, solicitor.

Mr. Samuel Wise, of Morcar-hill, near Kirkby Overblow.

Miss

Miss Hannah Wood, second daughter of Mr. James W. of Dewsbury.

At Hemsworth, William Stables, esq. after a lingering illness of twelve months.

Mary Snowden, aged 14, the daughter of William S. of Burley, was standing near the fire, her clothes caught fire, and in the fright she ran out of doors! she was so miserably burnt, that, after lingering till the following Sunday, she died. If females when their clothes take fire, would immediately throw themselves on the ground, as they have been so frequently advised to do in this Magazine, the fatal effects produced by these casualties would in general be prevented.

LANCASHIRE.

A destructive fire broke out on Sunday morning, the 9th, in the extensive warehouse of Messrs. Haigh, Marshall, and Tidswell, Manchester, which destroyed the building. By great exertions a quantity of manufactured goods, chiefly prints and nankeens, were removed to the area of Marsden square and Bridgwater place, and the space in front of the Bridgwater inn. The stock of fustians and about 1000 pieces of dimities were entirely consumed. The damage is estimated at 30,000*l.* The fire began in the upper story. On Tuesday morning, a part of the mass of goods lying in Marsden square was discovered to be on fire, having burned undiscovered from the preceding day. There is much reason to suppose that the premises were wilfully set on fire, as anonymous letters had been sent to the owners, threatening destruction to their's and similar warehouses. The property was well insured.

The Lords of the Admiralty, in consequence of a petition from Liverpool, have determined to send some experienced persons to survey the coast and harbours in the vicinity of that port.

It appears, that nearly one-sixth part of the whole inhabitants of Liverpool, and nearly one-fifth of most of the other large towns in Lancashire, are now in a condition to require the aid of charitable relief.—Had it not been for the uncommon mildness of the season, it is believed the number would have been much greater. 13,256 of the unemployed poor, have received temporary relief at Liverpool, from a subscription of 2,300*l.*—Between 2 and 3,000*l.* subscribed there for a statue of his majesty, it is said, will be devoted to the same good purpose. We lament to add that this state of pauperism and misery is on the increase, as the number of poor who were relieved at Liverpool at the beginning of February is officially stated at 15,350.

A part of the Rochdale canal, in Manchester, having been let off, for the purpose of cleansing it of the mud, various sorts of property have been found, thrown in by nocturnal depredators, such as apparel, furniture, &c. and also a bundle, containing the halves of two-pound Bank of England notes, to the

amount of some thousands; they were the property of a banking house in that town.

Married.] Mr. John Bateson, of Clitheroe, to Miss Priscilla Dawson.

At Bolton-le-Moors, Mr. James Haslam, to Miss Hindle, daughter of Mr. H. of Lancaster, port-surveyor.

Mr. John Ray, of Mewith, to Miss Wilkinson, of Wrayton, daughter of Mr. J. W. of Bentham.

At Manchester, Mr. Sam. Leech, of Ashton-under-Lyne, to Miss Lee, of the former place.—Mr. C. Butchard, to Ellen, fourth daughter of Mr. Rd. Gore, Carr house, near Prescott.

Mr. Robert Ainscow, to Miss Mary Cooper, both of Manchester.

Hugh Gaskell, esq. of Wigan, to Beatrice, fourth daughter of the late Josiah Marsh, esq. of Hulton.

Mr. Richard Jepson, solicitor, of Manchester, to Miss Sophia Hall, of Clitherto.

At Liverpool, Mr. Francis Roy, to Miss Ann Marshall.—Mr. Thos. Strovan, merchant, to Miss Jane Sykes.—Mr. J. Simons, druggist, to Miss Mary Eleese.—Mr. T. H. Thomas, printer, to Miss Birkinhead, daughter of Mr. T. B.

Mr. John Lyon, to Miss Eliz. Serjeant, of Everton.

Mr. W. Brown, to Miss C. Moore.

Mr. Joseph Mundell, of Lord-street, to Miss Leece, of Aintree.

Mr. Thomas Hardy, to Miss E. Carruthers, both of Maryport.—Mr. James Stewart, to Miss Gilead, both of Maryport.

Rev. M. D. Taylor, to Diana, daughter of John Houghton, esq. of Wavertree, near Liverpool.

At Preston, Thomas Lawe, esq. to Miss Clarke, of Caddely.

At Alderbury, Lieut. Broughall, of the centre regiment of Shropshire local militia, to Miss Vaughan, of Yenton, near Baschurch.

Died.] Mrs. Manby, mother of the vicar of Lancaster.

At Kirk Patrick, Isle of Man, the Rev. Vicar General Christian, 40.

Mrs. Simpson, relict of J. S. esq. of Hart hill, near Manchester.

Mrs. Mary Davis, mother of Mr. Read, Gay-street Academy, Scotland-road, 79.

After an illness of four years, Mrs. Eliz. Hartnell, mother to Mrs. Day, Dale-street, and the Rev. Samuel Hartnell, Nuneston, 71.

At Manchester, Martin Marshall, esq. 70.

Mrs. Dorothy Walker, Carpenter's-row, 86.

Richard Birley, esq. of Blackburn.

At Paddington, near Warrington, Mr. R. Rowlinson, attorney at law, 57.

At Cape Henry, Mr. Hamer Gaskell, late commander of the rifle corps of Liverpool, At Southam, W. Turner, 79. He had been blind 27 years, and has received from the society club, in that place, 420*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* and 5*l.* more for his burial.

At

At Great Crosby, Mrs. Sarah Rushton.
Mrs. Watson, 81, relict of Alderman J. W.
of Lancaster.

Mr. Richard Anderson, jun. of Preston.—
Mr. John Lawson.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Ellen Evans, 77.—
Mr. John Mumford, silversmith, and
founder and proprietor of the Liverpool royal
museum, 61. A widow and twelve children
are left to bemoan his loss.—Mrs. Mary Rig-
by, Pitt street, universally regretted, 80.—
Mary M. Wraith, eldest daughter of B. W.
Clayton-square.

Mr. Peter Longton, of Cronton hall.

The Rev. John Atkinson, A. M. minister
of St. John's chapel, Lancaster. His truly
amiable manners and exalted worth, gained
him the esteem of all his acquaintance, by
whom his loss will be deeply felt, and un-
feignedly lamented :

"Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit."

At Bolton-le-Sands, Mr. Richard Sparling,
78.

CHESHIRE.

Some misunderstanding has arisen respect-
ing the establishment of another central
school at Chester, for the education of the
poor. Lord Grosvenor refuses to place his
school under the control of another commit-
tee, and the prevalent opinion appears to be,
that no new school is necessary.

Married.] The Rev. M. D. Taylor, of
Chester, to Diana, daughter of John Hough-
ton, esq. of Wavertree.

At Walton, Mr. Rayner, of the bottle-
glass manufactory, to Miss Ashcroft.

The Rev. Robert Jackson, of Harthill, to
Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Wm. Leche,
esq. of Carden.

Mr. P. Hall, to Miss Ann Ledson, of
Woolton.

At Chester, the Rev. J. Lyons, to Mrs.
Connor, both of that place.

At Stockport, Mr. Thomas Clave, of that
place, stationer, to Miss Baker, of Tideswell.
—Mr. Jones, of Shaw Heath, near Knuts-
ford, to Miss Band, of the same place.

At Berton, C. T. Nelson, esq. 20th regi-
ment, to Caroline Eliz. Lawton, the only
daughter of T. L. esq. of Manley.

Died.] At Caci, Mr. Wm. Williamson,
77.

Mrs. Seamen, relict of J. S. esq. of Mid-
dlewich, 89.

At an advanced age, W. Harrison, esq.
one of the aldermen of Chester.

Major Egerton, of the 29th regiment, fifth
son of the late Philip E. esq. of Egerton, and
Oulton, and brother to John E. esq. M. P. for
Chester.

DERBYSHIRE.

Mr. Mycock, a respectable farmer of Slate
House, near Ashbourne, was assassinated by
some villain on the 10th of February, as
early as seven in the evening. He was sit-
ting by the fire with his wife, when the
wretch fired a gun at him through the win-

dow : two balls lodged in his side, and caused
instant death.

H. M. Compton, esq. has been unani-
mously returned for this borough, in the
room of his late brother, W. Cavendish, esq.

Married.] At Hartshorn, Samuel Webster,
esq. attorney-at-law, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to
Miss Adams, daughter of Mr. J. A. of the
latter place.

Mr. Goulson, of Melton Mowbray, to Miss
Shepherd, of Great Ponton.

Mr. Killinder, of Harringworth, to Miss
Foster, of Stamford.

Mr. Parker, to Miss Brown, both of
Derby.

Died.] At Allestree Hall, C. A. Dash-
wood, esq. formerly lieutenant-colonel of
the Horse Guards, blue, and son of Col. V. D.
esq. of Stamford Hall.

At Bolsover, 56, Mr. Thomas Nixon, of
that place.—He had just eaten a very hearty
dinner, and was going to his usual occupa-
tion, when he dropped down, and expired im-
mediately.

Far advanced in years, Mrs. Lydia Jepson,
wife of Mr. J. J. of Henge. Her husband
found her dead by his side in the morning
when he awoke.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Since the arrival of strong bodies of the
military at Nottingham, the deluded rioters
have been less daring. A late letter from
that town says, "The outrageous proceedings
of the frame-breakers, or *Luddites*, in this
town and neighbourhood, have in a great
measure, for the present, subsided; but whe-
ther for the purpose of ascertaining the dis-
position of the hosters, or for deceiving the
civil and military powers, by causing them
to relax in their laborious duties of patrolling
the streets of this place, and the neighbouring
villages, in order that they may, with more
safety, accomplish some wicked design which
they may have in view, appears to be a mat-
ter of general conversation."—The police ma-
gistrates of London, who visited Notting-
ham, took much pains to ascertain whether
the late outrages owed their origin and pro-
gress to any political feeling: they were
fully satisfied that nothing was more remote.
—The following remarkable statement and
comment have appeared in some of the papers
of that neighbourhood: "At a public meet-
ing held lately at Nottingham, a large sub-
scription was entered into, to which the Duke
of Newcastle, Lord Lieutenant of the county,
and chairman of the meeting, contributed
five hundred pounds, to raise a fund for the
protection of property, and for the indemni-
fication of the losses of those who chose to
accept it, with the exception of stocking and
lace-frames. If the leading men in Notting-
hamshire have acted on this principle of ex-
cluding one description of property from their
protection, can we wonder at the consequen-
ces that have ensued? The union and co-
operation

operation of all classes of society, for the protection of property, would effectually deter the attempts of the turbulent and designing. Their power arises solely from their acting in a body, and from their organisation, which enables them frequently to elude the ordinary precautions of justice."

Mr. Thompson, of Redhill Lodge, near Nottingham, had, at the early period of January, almost a hundred lambs, of the Merino breed. This gentleman purposely contrives his yearning time to take place about New Year's Day, and the following fortnight, and adduces several reasons for his deviation from the general practice.

Married.] At Retford, J. Livesey, esq. of Great Lever Hall, near Bolton, to Harriet, fourth daughter of Martin Bower, esq. of the former place.

At Nottingham, Mr. James Reynolds, late of London, to Miss Eliza W. White, of that town.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. John Moss, son of the late Mr. M. of that place.—Mr. R. Wood, 68, father of Mr. W. of Doncaster.—Mrs. Smalley, relict of the late Mr. S. Timberhill, 84.—Mrs. Need, wife of Mr. G. N. of Long row.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At the sessions at Spilsby, the magistrates refused to administer the oaths to the Rev. Abraham Crabtree, a minister in the Methodist connection, appointed by their annual conference, and recommended as a fit person for the office: the magistrates refused the application on the same principles with other decisions, in different parts of the kingdom. Two young men were also refused at the Lincoln sessions.—Considerable discussion took place at Lincoln, lately, at a meeting for the adoption of the system of national education, on an amendment moved by Sir R. Heron, "That the plan of education adopted by the meeting, should be such as not to exclude the children of Christian dissenters from the advantage of the education proposed; and that those children should be permitted to attend divine service at the respective places of their religious worship." A debate arose on the principle; that it militated against the fundamental object of the society. The amendment was negatived, and the original resolutions carried.

There has been considerable agitation at Grantham and the neighbourhood, on the subject of the banks: and Sir William Manners has advertised that "in consequence of the failure of so many country banks, he will take nothing but Bank of England notes in payment for rent in future."

Married.] At Boston, Mr. Harvey, to Miss Leary.

At Louth, Mr. Buffon, to Mrs. Wilson. The bridegroom has three children, and the bride seven.—Mr. Turner, to Miss Ann Pawson.—Mr. Ward, to Mrs. Bird, all of that town.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. J. Field, 84.

At Boston, Mr. Winter, 64.

At Wrangle, Mrs. Lidget, 85.

At Marsh-Chappell, Mrs. Sergeant, 80.

At Louth, Mrs. Grant, of Cuxwold.—Miss Wiggleworth, eldest daughter of the late C. W. esq.

Mr. Reed, of Whittlesea, aged 74. He was returning from Wisbech, after drinking freely, and falling from his horse he fell asleep on the ground.

At Totford, Mrs. Clarke, 84.

At Stamford, Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. Francis H. 80.—Mr. George Robinson, printer, 23.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

We mentioned at page 82 of this volume, an extraordinary effort of industry, in the making of 204 horse-shoes in twelve hours, by a smith and his journeyman. This fact, however, (according to a statement in that respectable paper the Leicester Chronicle,) bears no comparison to what was once performed in Nottinghamshire, for Mr. John Underwood, truss-maker, formerly of Sutton Bonington, now resident at Hathern, Leicestershire, did, with the assistance of W. Hallam, at that time a youth under 17 years of age, completely turn and make 292 common sized horse-shoes in one day; making no more than fifteen hours to the day.

On the evening of the Fast day a sermon was preached, at St. Mary's church, by the Rev. T. Robinson, vicar, for the benefit of the Naval and Military Bible Society. The collection amounted to 42l.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Brewin, gent. of Sion-hill, to Miss Goode, of Leicester.

At Tamworth, the Rev. I. Lloyd, head master of Ashby-de-la-Zouch school, to Miss Blick, daughter of the Rev. C. B. of the former place.

Mr. Charles Rice, son of Mr. J. Rice, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss Hopkins, of Boston.

At Claybrook, Mr. R. Barnes, of Hampton Lucy, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. George Bent, master of the academy at the former place.

Mr. John Parsons, of Leicester, to Miss Henderson, of London.

Mr. John Chamberlayne, of Whetstone, to Miss Bull, of Leicester.

At Quorndon, Mr. Sarson, of Loughborough, to Miss Sculthorpe, of Quorndon.

At Luddington, after the banns had been published eight times, (the bride having twice refused to complete the ceremony) James Munby, to Miss Brammer, both of that place.

At Bannoden, Mr. Buckworth, aged 65, to Miss Milley, aged 30.

Died.] Mr. Samuel Clarke.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Joseph Hallam, engraver, and many years clerk at the church of that place, 64.—Miss Susanna Thorneley,

Thorneley, the last surviving daughter of the late Mr. T. 36.

Mr. Jenkinson, of Kettering.

At Branston, Rutland, Mr. Bates.

Mr. Adam Corrie, sen. of Wellingborough.

Mr. Wykes, of Loughborough.

At Ibstock Grange, Mr. G. Thirlby.

Thomas Grace Smith, esq. of Bitteswell, 42.

At Pickworth, Mr. Charles Wright of Tinwell Lodge, Rutland.

At Leicester, Mr. John White, malster.—

Mrs. Vesceire, Silver-street.—Mr. William Norfott, son of Mr. N. of Mountsorrel.—

Mr. W. Fenton

Mrs. Clifford, of Kegworth.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

R. Benson, esq. has made an active canvas for the representation of the borough of Stafford, and has been very successful.—The Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, also declares his fixed determination to become a candidate for the borough of Stafford, at the next election.

The Dean of Litchfield took the chair in the cathedral of that city, on the 7th, at a meeting for promoting the education of the poor in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry.

Married.] At Litchfield, C. Wodehouse, esq. only son of the Dean of Litchfield, to the youngest daughter of Sir C. Oakley, bart.

At Stone, the Rev. J. Smith, to Miss Boreham, of Field-place.

Rev. P. Williams, of Conway, to Frances, daughter of the late Rev. T. Hughes, of Tyissa.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Besides the petition lately prepared at Birmingham for presentation to the Prince Regent, on the subject of the high price of corn, praying the prevention of distillation from grain, another has been drawn up, petitioning parliament to throw open the East India trade.

A petition from Sheffield has also been prepared, on the subject of the orders in council, and the East India monopoly.

Married] At Aston, Mr. Peter Harris, of Oxford, to Miss Mary Shelley, of Spark Brook, near Birmingham.—Mr. William Roach, of Solihull, to Miss Sarah Wood, only daughter of Mr. W. of Worcester.

At Handsworth, Mr. W. Rawlinson, of Macclesfield, to Miss F. Nicholls, of the former place.

Mr. Joseph Davies, of Highgate, to Miss Mary Spicer, of Cherry-street, Birmingham.

Mr. John Enoch, jun. of Warwick, to Miss M. A. Wright, of High Wycomb.

At Edgbaston, Mr. W. Greensall, of Birmingham, to Miss H. Brentnall, of Sutton Coldfield.

Died.] In his 79th year, Mr. Josephus Parkin, of Sheffield.

Mr. Thomas South, of Sheffield. This

person, upwards of twenty years ago, climbed the steeple of the parish church without any assistance than by taking hold of the stones which ornament the spire, and turned the vane at the top. He descended without the least injury.

At Ladywood, Mr. G. F. Harris, of Birmingham, eldest son of J. H. M.B. The highly-cultivated mind, and the kind and benevolent heart of this truly good man, render his premature death an object of more than ordinary regret.

At Kidderminster, Miss Ann Benyon, formerly of Shrewsbury, 76.

At Stourbridge, in his 82d year, Samuel Manner, esq.

Mr. Richard Carter, of Coventry.

At Bath Row, near Birmingham, in the 78th year of his age, Mr. Edward Armfield, late of Green Bank, in the parish of Yardley. He lost the sight of one eye by a gutta serena at an early period of his life; and, about 40 years since, by suddenly stooping down, struck the other eye on the pointed corner of a chair-back, and burst it, so that from that time he has been totally blind. Though under that, as well as the severe affliction of an extremely nervous habit, such was his patience and resignation to the will of heaven, he was never heard to utter the least murmur of complaint, but placidly submitted to his singularly distressing situation, with all that fortitude which so eminently distinguishes the true Christian.

SHROPSHIRE.

A patent chain foot-bridge has been erected at Messrs. Marshal and Co.'s factory, at Shrewsbury; width of the bridge is five feet, height thirty feet, span in the clear thirty-seven feet. The chains are of wrought-iron, and five in number, on these are laid nineteen cast-iron plates, forming the path-way. The balustrades are wrought-iron, three feet three inches high. The materials having been prepared and brought to the spot, the bridge was erected by two men in 14 days; the total expence was 30l. 8s.

A shocking murder has been perpetrated in the neighbourhood of Wellington. The body of W. Bailey; a farmer, was found at a distance from his own house, with his skull fractured and his throat cut. His house was ransacked, and all the drawers, &c. opened, every thing of value taken, and the keys were put in his pocket. John Griffiths, of Red Lake, has been committed to Shrewsbury gaol, charged with the murder.

Married.] H. P. Stackhouse, esq. of Acton Scott, to Frances, eldest daughter of T. A. Knight, esq. of Downton Castle, Herefordshire.

At Shrewsbury, E. Forrest, esq. of Birmingham, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late R. Jeffreys, esq. of the former place.

At Market Drayton, Wm. Harding, esq. of Breck House, Everton, to Elizabeth, eldest

eldest daughter of J. B. Harding, esq. Old Springs House, near Market Drayton.

Died.] At Whitchurch, aged 102, Mr. Wood, who for the last 50 years drank no other beverage than water.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A meeting, for regulating the Worcester school on Dr. Bell's plan, is fixed at that town for March 13.

R. Ellis, esq. of Marchomley Wood, has been convicted in a penalty of 20l. for shooting a pheasant without a certificate. It has been determined that a huntsman going out with his master's hounds without a certificate, is liable to the same penalty.

Married.] John Piggot, esq. eldest son of J. P. esq. of Bevere, to Miss Eleanor Walsh Porter.

At Dudley, Mr. A. Knight, to Miss F. Cleft.

At Wathfield, W. Richardson, esq. of Calcutta, to the eldest daughter of the late P. F. Muntz, esq. of Selly-wick.

G. Phillips, esq. of Devon, to Miss Laughton, daughter of Mr. T. L. of Cleeve Prior.

Died.] R. Parker, esq. iron-master, of Dudley.—Mr. T. Boughey.

Mr. S. Sylvester, of Tything, 73.

At Hanley Castle, Mrs. Lloyd, 25.

Mr. W. Tippon, of Lower Mitton, 53. He fell into the canal at Stourport, and was drowned, leaving a wife and ten children.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The exhibition of bulls, before the Hereford Agricultural Society, on the 10th, was more numerous than on any former occasion: the successful candidates were Mr. B. Wainwright, of that city; Mr. Watkins, of Brinsop; Mr. Gailliers, of Fyon; and Mrs. Berrow, of Dewchurch. Mr. Broad's proposal for making public his mode of destroying rats, was further discussed; and he has undertaken to commence a series of experiments before the president and a committee of the society, who will afterwards report their opinion of his merits, and forward attestations to the Lords of the Admiralty (by their desire), for the purpose of introducing his method in the English navy.

The curates of the diocese of Hereford, it is said, have it in contemplation to present a humble petition to their worthy diocesan, praying his lordship to put into execution the laws which the humanity of the Legislature has enacted in their favour and for their relief. Thus it would seem, that the money voted nearly two years ago, for the aid of this learned body of men, throughout the kingdom, has not yet (in some parts at least) been applied to its destined purpose.

Married.] At Leominster, Mr. R. Apperley, of Townhope, youngest son of J. H. A. esq. to Mary, second daughter of the late N. Edwards, esq. of Broadhart.

Died.] At Holmer House, near Hereford, Mrs. H. Latock, 68.

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At Leominster, aged 66, T. Prossor, gent.—Mrs. E. Brown, 64.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

By the population returns lately made, it appears that the number of females exceeds that of males in every county, except those of Monmouth and Stafford, in which there is a majority of the latter.

An Auxiliary Bible Society is about to be established in the county of Monmouth.

Married.] Mr. John Holmes, of Llwyn-y-Gaer, to Miss Daniel, daughter of Mr. Thos. Daniel, of the Castle Farm, Ragland, Monmouthshire.

In Abergavenny, the Rev. Wm. Woodall, to Miss Hannah Lewis, daughter of Mr. Thos. L. Surgeon.

Died.] Mr. George, of Ragland.—Mr. Benjamin Thomas, the twin-brother of Mr. J. T.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

An Institution of the most interesting and benevolent nature, has just been formed at Gloucester; but its object is by no means local. It owes its origin to Mr. Peter Hervé, of that city; it is entitled "The National Benevolent Institution;" and its object is stated to be "the relief of distressed persons in the middle classes of life, of whatsoever country or persuasion." This charity is supported by annual subscriptions of Five Shillings, or upwards, by donations and bequests, and is promoted by a general committee throughout the kingdom. The Subscription-money raised for the support of this Establishment in each district, will be dedicated to the objects of the charity found therein. This Institution is permanently established in the Bath district, and there contributes (by pension) to the comfort of several worthy aged individuals in a respectable (but hitherto neglected) class of society. Earl Camden is the president of the general committee, which is formed of various nobleman and gentlemen of the first rank and character.

Amongst the numerous proofs of the pecuniary difficulties which at present affect all classes of society, there is not one more striking than the eagerness shown by all who have property of value, to sell it for whatever it may produce! Timber, in particular, which was formerly considered as a fixed or hereditary property, and as such, transmitted with the land, from father to son, for many generations, and seldom felled till it had attained full maturity, is now continually brought to the hammer under the title of *maiden trees* (i. e. not full grown). The estates in Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, and Monmouthshire, have of late become particularly remarkable for these kind of sales. In that respectable paper, the Gloucester Journal, of the 17th of February, we observe no less than twelve advertisements of auctioneers, for the immediate sale of timber in the above-mentioned parts. We have taken the trouble to count the oak trees thus condemned

to the axe, and find them to be on four of the estates only, 1934, chiefly of the maiden kind, besides a proportionate number of ash, elm, and other forest trees! The necessity which requires this premature havoc of naval timber is truly to be deplored.

A ewe, the property of Mr. John Cryer, in the parish of Wick, lately produced four remarkably fine lambs; the preceding year the same number; and the year before that, she had three: which were all supported by the bountiful mother.

The tunnel under the Severn, at Newnham, is proceeding with as much rapidity as the nature of the work will admit: 120 yards are completed, and the progress is seven yards per week, at which rate fifteen months will be required to finish the undertaking.

On the night of the 11th, an attempt was made to destroy by fire the paper-manufactory of Messrs. Lloyd, at Postlip. A piece of timber, lying close to the mills, was set on fire, but discovered in time to prevent its communicating with the buildings. A reward of 50*l.* has been offered for the conviction of the offenders.

Married.] At Weston, William Dobles, esq. of Ashe, to Hester, eldest daughter of the late J. S. Collins, esq. of Whittal.

Mr. Beard, jun. of Tormarton, to Miss Pincott, of Little Sodbury.

Died.] The Rev. J. A. Curtis, rector of Bitton. An afflicted widow and eight young children, unite with his parishioners and numerous friends, in lamenting the loss of this highly respected and most benevolent character.

At Oakley Lodge, near Cirencester, universally esteemed and regretted, Mr. Arnold Merrick, aged 68; many years wood-steward to the late and present Earl Bathurst, and formerly of the Valletts, in the county of Hereford.

At Gloucester, Mr. William Clifford, 68.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. of Newnham.

Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. John J. of Hill, near Berkeley.

Mr. Richard Jenkins, 75, of Tewkesbury, an old and much respected member of the corporation of that borough.

Mrs. Wright, 75, relict of Mr. John W. of Tewkesbury.

Mrs. Cowles, wife of Mr. C. of Gloucester.

Mr. John Crump, 78, of Sudely, near Winchcomb.

At Greet, E. Jeffs, widow, at the great age of 105.—Mr. James Tizzard, of Almondsbury.

In his 794 year, John Adey, esq. of St. Aldate's-square. He has left 50*l.* to the Gloucester Infirmary.

Mr. William Wilson, 88, of Chedworth, in this county.

OXFORDSHIRE.

That ancient edifice, the tower of Christ Church, Oxford, which contains *Great Tom*,

was lately in imminent danger of being destroyed by fire. A room adjoining this venerable structure, the hearth stone of which was laid on a large oak beam, had taken fire, and been secretly burning for two or three days before it was discovered.

It appears that the Woodstock Gate let last year for 775*l.* and Burgess's Gate for 600*l.*

Diocesan Committees of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge being about to be established, the Rev. T. L. Cooke, and John Parsons, esq. have accepted the offices of secretary and treasurer, to the committee for the diocese of Oxford. For our parts we heartily approve of these new means for giving effect to the designs of that excellent society.

The intelligent Editor of the Oxford Herald has judged it proper to caution the public against an impostor who collects subscriptions for a pretended account of Botary-Bay.

Married.] Mr. W. Baxter, printer, of Oxford, to Miss Hanwell, daughter of Mr. Hanwell, of Kiddlington.

Died.] At Southcot Lodge, Wm. Mabbott, of Cassington, esq. whose loss as husband, parent, friend, and landlord, will be long and deeply lamented.

In Long Wall, Oxford, Mr. Smith.—Mrs. Beck, of New Chapel.

At Deddington, aged 58, sincerely regretted, Mr. U. Fidkin.

Mr. Joseph Ashby, one of the society of friends, of Shillington.

Mrs. Munday, wife of Mr. M. of Tetworth.

Ann and Rebecca, daughters of Mr. Dew-snap, of Old Woodstock-house.

At an advanced age, Mrs. May, a maiden lady of Thame. She will long be remembered and regretted by a large portion of the poor inhabitants, who partook of her bounty.

Aged 73, Mrs. Hardaway, Blue-board-lane, Oxford.

Aged 80, Mrs. Eliz. Sutton, of Pembroke-street.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At High Wycombe, J. King, esq. of Billiter-square, to Miss Manning, only daughter of the late S. M. esq.

At Langley, the Rev. William George Freeman, M. A. rector of Milton, Cambridgeshire, one of the domestic chaplains to the Right Hon. Lord Lisle, to Catharine, eldest daughter of Morice Swabey, esq. L. L. D.

Died.] At Ronsham, Ann, the eldest daughter of Joseph Lucas, esq.

At Amersham, Mr. R. Judd, brother to W. J. esq. of Banbury.

At Steeple Claydon, Henry Chandler, a labouring man, at the advanced age of 102 years.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

An interesting exposition took place at Hertford, on the 24th ult. relative to the proceedings of the Bible Societies, at a meeting convened for establishing an auxiliary Bible Society. Mr. Steinkopff, gave an interesting account of an attempt to distribute bibles amongst the poor peasantry in Russian Finland, which led to the liberal donation of 5000 rubles by the Emperor Alexander.

Married.] At St. Albans, the Rev. William Stockdale, M.A. F.L.S. to Miss Wolley, niece of Rear-Admiral W. of St. Albans.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A meeting for an auxiliary Bible Society, was held at Northampton on the 6th. The Hon. and Rev. L. Powys, presided. His Grace the Duke of Grafton has accepted the office of president, and Earls Spencer and Compton, that of vice-presidents.

Married.] At Brackley, Mr. Stear, surgeon, of Wisbeach, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of M. Russell, esq. of the former place.

At Courteen Hall, near Northampton, Mr. William Hambly, to Miss Bayley, of that place.

At Oundle, Mr. Selby, to Miss Durham.

Died.] At Harpole, Mr. Mumford, 55.

At Daventry, Mr. T. Cheakley, 72.

At Overthorpe, Mrs. Banett, wife of Mr. B.

At Newbold, Mr. J. Evans.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Stilton, Mr. C. Lumley, of Godmanchester, to Miss E. Gibbs, of the former place.

Mr. John Mansfield, to Miss Lucy Thorp, both of Swavesey.

Mr. John Ransom, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Saunders, both of Wisbech.

Died.] Aged 32; Mr. Melton, of Gainshall, near Buckden. On his death-bed he is said to have expressed a wish that a favorite daughter, about seven years of age, should enter eternity with him. Although then apparently well, the day after her father's decease she breathed her last. They were both interred at the same time in one grave.

H. P. Standly, esq. of Little Paxton. He was possessed of very considerable landed property in Hants, and served the office of sheriff for the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, in 1784.

At Willingham, Mr. J. Ingle, 68.

At Chesterton, Mr. W. Francis.

At Wisbech, Mr. S. Draycott, 60.

At Fulborn, Mrs. E. Fromant, mother of Mr. F. of Cambridge, 93.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Biggs, wife of Mr. F. B.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Isaac Meers, gent. of Wisbech, to Miss Dorcas Gay, third daughter of W. G. esq. of Bale.

Mr. T. White, attorney-at-law, of New

Buckenham, to Miss Thirkettle, daughter of Mr. J. T. of Hempnall.

Mr. Drage, of Rudham, to Miss Brereton, of Creak.

Mr. Sendall, of Hethell, to Miss Tye, of Ashwelthorpe.

Mr. Green, of Thetford, to Miss Snare, daughter of Mr. T. S. of the same place.

Died.] At Diss, the Rev. Nathaniel Scott, A.M. rector of Thorpe Abbots and Thelveton, both in Norfolk, 81.

Mr. Henry Abbott, son of Mr. W. A. of Kirby Cane.

At Shotesham, Mrs. Chamber, relict of the late B. C. esq.

Mr. Thomas Stoughton, attorney-at-law, of Norwich.

Mr. William De Caux, many years an eminent cabinet-maker, of Norwich, 76.

Mrs. Martha Freeguard, relict of the late Mr. F. architect, of Swaffham, 73.

Mrs. Mary Lincolne, of Norwich, relict of Mr. R. L. of Yelverton, 76.

At Norwich, Mrs. Ann Shipman, relict of the late Mr. J. S. formerly of Bury, 70.

Mr. Hawes, of Lynn.

Mr. John Brown, of Wymondham, 104. He retained his faculties till the last, and, till within a week or two of his death, frequently walked twenty miles in a day.

SUFFOLK.

The rule which had been obtained to show cause why the Justices of Suffolk should not administer the oaths to Leonard Ellington, under the Toleration Act, as minister of a distinct congregation at Wildenhall, has been discharged by the Court of King's Bench. This case is different as to the grounds of refusing the licence, from the others which have occurred in various counties. It appears that the justices had entered into a general rule to require from every applicant under the Toleration Act, a certificate from one of his congregation that he had the title of such congregation; and the present applicant had refused to procure such certificate, although he had offered to swear that he was duly qualified under the Act. The magistrates had no personal objection to Mr. E. but did not wish to break through a general rule, which they conceived to be a just one.

At the Quarter Sessions, at Bury, the chairman of the Grand Jury adverted to the necessity of providing accommodations for the increased population of the country, by adding to the present cottages of the poor, or building new ones. He thought the subject well worthy the attention of the legislature.

Married.] At Woodbridge, Mr. W. M'Cluer, surveyor, to Miss Amy Powell, youngest daughter of Mr. P. merchant, late of Peterborough.

Mr. Jarman, of Sproughton, to Miss Rebecca Roper, second daughter of Mr. R. R. of Lackford.

At Market-Deeping, Mr. Hitchcock, of Lavenham, to Miss Patrick, of Peterborough.

Mr. J. Briggs, of Dunwich, to Miss Mary Ann Hotson, of Southwold.

Mr. Roger Codlin, to Miss D. Pratt, both of Melford.

At Bury, the Rev. T. E. Rogers, M. A. rector of Lackford, to Miss M. A. youngest daughter of the late M. Wm. Leheup, esq.

Died.] Mrs. L. Pepipre, relict of the Rev. P. P. rector of Apsley, 81.

Mr. T. Steele, of Scuttlethorpe; he was returning home from Castle Bytham with some friends, when his horse reared up, and fell backwards upon him, which hurt him so severely as to occasion his death next day.

Suddenly, the Rev. W. Neale, of Bayton; he had retired to bed in apparent good health, and was found dead therein the next morning.

At Eye, aged 95, Mrs. Flegg.

Aged 64, after a long affliction, Sarah, the wife of S. Hunt, gent. of Needham.

Mr. Luke Rice, of Woodbridge.

Mrs. Mary Tomson, of Bury, relict of Mr. E. T. late of Exning, 84.

Mrs. Bullen, relict of the late Mr. H. B. upholster, one of the burgesses of the Corporation of Bury, 61.

Mrs. Lydia Rackham, of Aldborough, 60.

Mr. Wm. Goddard, of Woodbridge, 74.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Hall, relict of Mr. H. formerly of Dallingho.

Aged 62, Mrs. Butter, wife of Mr. T. B. of Brandon.

Mr. Dyball, of Stoke by Nayland.

In his 80th year, on his way from Ipswich, Mr. John Wolton, of Newbourn.

ESSEX.

Mr. Joseph Tilney, of Writtle, lately had in his possession a sow of the Chinese breed, which produced in thirteen times farrowing, 301 pigs, 177 of which she brought up.

Married.] At Bobbing, Mr. Cheeseman, to Miss Mary Gouge.—Mr. Robert Gouge, to Miss Sarah Roper, both of that place.

At Great Waltham, the Rev. J. Bass, of Halsted, to Miss Mary Watkinson, of the former place.

Died.] Aged 87, Mr. Laver, of Ingatestone.

At Great Hallingbury, aged 89, the Rev. Jonathan Lipyatt, many years rector of Great Hallingbury and Bobbingworth.

Aged 58, the Rev. A. Longmore, vicar of Great Baddow and Rainham.

At Bungay, Rev. John Ives, rector of Great Holland, Essex, vicar of St. Margaret's, Suffolk, and chaplain to the Duke of Norfolk.

At Dunmow, on Tuesday the 28th day of January, 1812, in the 92d year of his age, Dr. Robert Courthorpe Sims, deservedly held in high estimation for superior skill and judgment in his profession, and for the strict principles of integrity and benevolence by which his life was governed, joined with manners the most mild and inoffensive. He had received a liberal education in his youth, had read much, and possessed a philosophical mind. He took the degree of Doctor of

Physic, in the University of Edinburgh, in the year 1744, and wrote on the occasion an inaugural dissertation, *De vomica pulmonis*; but, void of ambition, and more desirous of being really useful than of acquiring riches or fame, the doctor was content to practise as a surgeon and apothecary in the small country town in which he died. He was of the Quaker persuasion, and universally respected and beloved by his brethren; and was indeed a sincere believer in, and faithful follower of the tenets of, that respectable sect, though perfectly free from the narrow-minded spirit, so frequently observable in seceders from the established church of almost every denomination. His hours of relaxation were chiefly spent in his garden, in the cultivation of which he took the greatest delight, particularly in varying the arrangement of the walks, the grass and the plantations, so as to change the general form of the whole, with a view of producing a more picturesque effect. It ever happened that one design was hardly finished, before he discovered, as he imagined, some new capability of further improvement. Thus the face of his garden was so frequently changing, that a person, thoroughly acquainted with it at one period, after an absence of seven years, might scarcely be able to recognise it for the same. In these alterations he was generally allowed to show much taste; and Dr. Sims's garden, though limited in extent to about an acre, was admired beyond any other in the neighbourhood, and not unfrequently excited the curiosity of strangers: to himself it afforded a perpetual source of innocent and healthful amusement for upwards of sixty years. He retained the perfect use of his intellects, very nearly to the end of his long and active life; and, in the year 1807, published a small tract, entitled "An Essay on the Constitution of Man, Natural, Moral, and Religious." The design of this work was more especially "to attempt to impede the torrent of that irreligious philosophy, the pernicious doctrine of which had been spread over Europe, to the unspeakable injury of the religion, morals, and interests, of the inhabitants." For having retired from the fatigues of his profession, of which the decay of his hearing rendered him in great measure incapable, he was still anxious to devote a large share of his time to some useful employment. The improvement and republication of the above mentioned Essay, was his chief mortal concern, till the lamp of life was extinguished.

KENT.

It appears that the Wrotham Heath Turnpike Gate, produced at the letting last year 558l. and the Farmingham Gate 570l.

The inn-keepers and publicans of Kent, are about to petition parliament for an augmentation of allowance for the subsistence of soldiers, on their march, which, under the present regulation, presses very hard upon them. Their loss on halting days, taken on a fair

a fair calculation, is estimated at one shilling per man, which, at houses of inferior note, is equal to all the profit of their taps.

Leave has been given in the Commons, for a bill, for more effectually paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching, the town of Deal.—Leave has also been given to bring in a bill to repair and amend the road, between Canterbury and Chatham; the great object of the proposed bill, is the projected improvement of Boughton-hill.

A Committee on a petition for amending the Acts, for the support of the pier and harbour, and paving and lighting the town of Margate, have reported, that the standing orders of the House, relative to bills for the above purposes, had not been complied with.

The total amount of the duty on Game Certificates obtained for this county, for the year 1811, is 6836l.

The following is a correct account of the Hop Duty for 1811:—

Whole Duty	£273,192 19 6
Old Duty	157,078 15 0

New Duty	116,114 4 0
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A large sow was lately killed by Mr. Schoons, of Strood, which, on being opened, contained 28 fine pigs.—She was purchased of Mr. Cheeseman, of Ludsdow, by whom she was fattened.

Married.] At Upper Deal, Mr. R. Miller, jun. to Miss Turner.—Mr. D. Cunningham, to Miss Eliz. Barrett.

At Bethersden, Mr. John Barling, to Miss Phæbe Bright.

At Margate, Mr. T. Sawyer, to Miss Sarah Laming, eldest daughter of Captain James L. of that place.

At Folkestone, Mr. Charles Golder, to Miss Mary Rolfe.

At Dover, Captain McDermott, of the Royal Buckinghamshire Militia, to Miss Hammond, of Dover.—Mr. John Euston, to Miss Frances Norwood, both of Dover.—Mr. Isaac Paterson, to Miss Cleveland.—Mr. Thos. White to Mrs. Worthington.

At Waltham, Mr. John Coppin, to Miss Charlotte Ballard.

At Goudhurst, Mr. Edward Winsor, of Rolvenden, to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Johnson, of the former place.

At Frittenden, Mr. George Daynes, to Miss Hayter.

At Boughton-blean, Mr. Joseph Rogers, of Faversham, to Miss Reader, of Boughton.

At Ospringe, Mr. Henry Fox, to Miss Smead, of Faversham.

At Doddington, Mr. Thomas Bensted, to Miss Elizabeth Clement.

Died.] At Ashford, Mrs. Margaret Blechynden, aged 90.

At Dover, Mr. Thomas Gorely, sen.—Mrs. Mary Baker, aged 78.

At Canterbury, Mr. Epps.—Mr. H. Horne.—Mrs. Cullen, 77.—Mr. B. Mutton.

Mr. Wm. Cockell, of Milton.

At Lydd, Mr. Rich. Marshall, of Selinge, aged 65.—Mrs. Cock, 69.

At Whitstable, Mrs. Underdown, widow of Mr. U. surgeon.

At Cranbrook, Mr. S. Reader, sen. 74.

Mr. Storey, pilot, of Sheerness. He was taking out a man of war from that harbour, when she ran foul of a vessel, by which her main-topsail-yard was carried away, a part of which, in falling, struck Mr. S. on the head, and killed him on the spot.

Mrs. Hallum, wife of Mr. H. of Upnor.

At Langley, aged 63, Mr. Grant, a wealthy farmer of that place.

At Dartford, Mr. Richardson, surgeon, many years practitioner of that place.

Mr. Weavers, formerly of Sheerness, in an advanced age.

At Hastings, much regretted, Mrs. Norton, wife of Mr. J. N.

At Bennenden, Mrs. Barnes, wife of Mr. T. B. 66.

At Maidstone, Mr. E. Palmer, aged 20.

At Deal, aged 58, Mr. Nathaniel Pembroke.—Aged 31, Mr. John Marks.

At Willesborough, Mr. D. Ladd, aged 78.

At Margate, in his 70th year, Roger Taddy, esq.

At New Romney, aged 52, Mrs. Drowley, wife of Mr. D.

SUSSEX.

One of the powder mills at Seddlescomb lately blew up, and destroyed the building, but no person was in the place at the time.

An adroit robbery of the Brighton coach lately took place by a gang of thieves who had taken all the inside places for the purpose; they stole a box of notes from the coach seat, to the amount of 4000l. These notes belonged to the Brighton Union Bank; and several of them, it is said have been circulated.

There was lately killed by Mr. T. Griffiths, of Soudley, that noted handsome fat ox which was bred and fed by W. Pinches, esq. of Ticklerton, Shropshire. This animal, which had never eaten cake, weighed 21 score and 10lbs. per quarter, upon an average, had 225lbs. of rough fat, and sold for 67l. 10s.

Married.] At Lewes, the Reverend P. G. Crofts, rector of St. John's, to Miss Campion, daughter of W. C. esq. of Lewes.

Died.] At Bognor, after a lingering illness, occasioned by a wound received in the battle of Vimiera, in Portugal, Thomas Egerton, esq. major in the 29th regiment of foot, fifth son of the late P. E. esq. of Oulton Park, and brother of J. E. esq. M.P. for Chester.

HAMPSHIRE.

Two schools on the national system for the education of the poor, will be opened in a few days, at Southampton.

Five resident rectors and vicars have called a meeting of the clergy of the diocese of Winchester, to take into consideration the best

best means of opposing with effect the bill for altering the mode of entering and keeping parish registers.

Married.] James Wapshare, esq. of Salisbury, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late William Leigh Symes, esq. of Jamaica.

Died.] At Southampton, sincerely regretted, Mary, widow of the late Colonel George Lewis, who so highly distinguished himself as Commandant of the Royal Artillery at the memorable siege of Gibraltar. Her conduct through life as a daughter, a wife, and a mother, was truly exemplary; and the patience, fortitude, and even cheerfulness, with which she labored, during the last three years, under a most painful, and (as she was well aware) incurable disorder, were such as none but a true christian could have exhibited. She survived her four sons, two of whom followed the profession of their father, and died in his majesty's service; and has left behind her two daughters, to lament the loss of the best and most affectionate of parents.

At Lymington, Mr. John Webb, son of Mr. W. surgeon, of Paragon-buildings. This young gentleman had just completed his medical studies in London, and, with all the glowing prospects arising from an emulative spirit, and the possession of abilities of a most superior character, had entered into the naval service of his country, when he fell an almost sudden victim of a typhus fever!

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. W. Bayley, of Swindon, to Miss Ayrey, of Lyncombe.

Died.] At Corsham, much lamented, in his 80th year, Edward Hasted, F.R.S. and F.A.S. in whom were combined the classical attainments of a scholar, without pedantry; the refined and polished manners of a gentleman, without affectation; and the piety of a sincere Christian, without bigotry. His "History of Kent" will be a lasting record of his learning, and of his indefatigable researches into the history and antiquities of his native country.

At Stoke, much lamented, Mrs. Lucy Mayo, daughter of the late Rev. John M. 68.

John Tylee, esq. banker, of Devizes, 75.

At Sarum, aged 66, the Rev. Edward Moore, priest-vicar of that cathedral, and vicar of Idmiston, Wilts. He had acquired, in the fullest degree, the esteem and affection of all ranks of persons, by the most exemplary performance of domestic, social, and religious, duty.

BERKSHIRE.

Mr. G. Vansittart, having signified his intention of retiring from Parliament, for this shire, two candidates, Mr. Hallett and Mr. Congreve, have started to succeed him.

Mr. Wharton has obtained leave to bring in a bill for vesting in his Majesty and his heirs the park and manor of Sandon.

A rule moved for against the inhabitants of Berks, for not repairing the Folly Bridge, near Oxford, has been refused till the next term, that another application may be made to a Grand Jury; a late one having thrown out the bill.

Married.] Mr. William Wall, to Miss Eliza C. Field, second daughter of John F. esq. of Reading.

At Cricklade, Mr. Merrill, of Boxford, to Anne, second daughter of Mr. W. Morse, of Purton, Wilts.

At Sunninghill, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Nab, 91st regiment, to Miss Annabella Walker, of that place.

Died.] Suddenly, at Henley, Mr. Peter Pickman, formerly an eminent malster; he had been at the Quakers' meeting, where he sat a long time in the cold, and on reaching home he instantly expired.

W. Cadby, esq. of Old Bracknell, 67.

At Windsor, Lieut. George Edward Layton, of the 53d regiment.

At Clapton House, Mrs. Christiana Hutchins, 79.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Not fewer than thirteen children, dreadfully burnt, several of whom died soon after admission, have been taken to the Infirmary at Bristol, within these few weeks. We hope that this will be a caution to mothers, and to those who have the care of infants; to the carelessness of whom these accidents may generally be traced.

A numerous meeting was lately held of the freeholders of Bristol, at the Guildhall, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent that city, in the room of Evan Baillie, esq. who retires from parliament. Edward Protheroe, esq. addressed the meeting at considerable length, and declared himself a candidate for the dignity of one of the representatives of Bristol; and that it was his determination, whenever an election should take place, to stand the poll with the firmest resolution.—Mr. M. Coates then proposed Sir Samuel Romily, and submitted a series of resolutions, replete with eulogium on the public merits of that gentleman, and his active and distinguished exertions in favour of the liberty of the press, the repeal of unequal and oppressive laws, and the excluding from the House of Commons the creatures of corruption.—The clamour and noise were so excessive, that C. A. Elton, esq. the chairman, found it impossible to ascertain which candidate was supported by the majority present, and the meeting dispersed without coming to any determination.

Betty, who astonished John Bull a few years ago, under the name of the young Roscius, has, we observe, been playing at the Bath theatre, in his old line of characters.

A meeting, distinguished by respectable and public-spirited characters, lately took place

place at Bath; the Rev. W. B. Barter in the chair, for the purpose of organising a diocesan society, for educating the infant poor in the principles of the established church.

Married.] At Bath, Robert Roscow, esq. merchant of Old Broad-street, London, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mrs. Gye, of Bath.—John Pigott, esq. jun. eldest son of J. P. esq. of Bevere, near Worcester, to Eleanor Walsh, daughter of the late Walsh Porter, esq.—Mr. William Finglas, to Miss Ann Kemp, both of Bath.

At Bristol, the Rev. Josiah Allport, master of the grammar school, Newland, Gloucestershire, to Miss Judith Wreford, youngest daughter of the late John W. esq. Cleavanger, Devon.—Captain Alfred Richards, of the Bengal establishment, to Miss R. C. Howell, of Carmarthen.—Mr. William Chessell, to Miss Eliza Bullock, eldest daughter of the late Captain Edward B. both of Bristol.—Mr. William Cornybean, to Miss Sarah Price, both of Bristol.—Mr. Wellworthy, to Miss Fanny Wright, Temple-street.

At Westbury-upon-Trim, by the Rev. R. Carrow, Henry Skrine, esq. of Bathford, to Caroline Anne, fifth daughter of the late Rev. B. Spry, vicar of St. Mary, Radcliff, Bristol.

At Bridgewater, Mr. Thomas Ladlow, to Miss Ann Freeman, both of that place.

Died.] At Bath, Vice-Admiral Lumsdaine.—In his 90th year, Walter Delamote, esq. of Broad-street.—In the Upper Crescent, Miss Anna Maria Cockburn, daughter of the late Col. C. of the royal artillery, 22.—In Barton-buildings, Mrs. Martha Buckle, in her 91st year.—Mrs. Deering, wife of H. D. esq. of Gay-street.—In Caroline-buildings, Mr. Robert Falkner, formerly an eminent corn-factor of Bath.—In Brock-street, Mrs. Honeywood, relict of the Rev. John H. prebendary of Salisbury and son of Sir. J. H. bart. Mrs. H. was the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Wake, prebendary of Westminster, and rector of East Knoyle, Wilts.—At his house in Pulteney-street, the lady of T. Tarleton, esq. of Rouldsworth castle, Cheshire.—Mrs. Dawson, relict of W. D. esq. of Milsom-street.—Mr. Wallis, register of the Bath general hospital.—The wife of Mr. Mercie, of Bathwick-street.—Mr. Ralph Davis, of Walcot-street.

At West Pennard, Somerset, in his 77th year, Mr. Robert Townsend.

Mrs. Edgell, wife of Mr. J. E. of Foxcote, 63.

Rev. Mr. Davis, vicar of Pilton and of Ilchester.

At Freshford, the Rev. Dr. Baker, whose loss will be long felt in the neighbourhood.

At Wells, after a lingering illness of four years, the wife of the Rev. William Phelps.

At Chedzoy, Miss Stradling, only daughter of F. A. S. esq.

At Sidmouth, Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. Marsh, of that place.

At Bristol, Francis Morgan, of Shepton-Mallet, esq. 78.—The Rev. Mr. Bayntun, rector of Road and Wolverton.

At Redland, the Rev. Thomas Jones, D.D. vicar of King's Teignton, Devon, and chaplain to his R.H. the Duke of Kent. He had conducted for several years, a classical seminary of high character, and in a manner greatly to his credit, as an able and accomplished scholar.

At Brislington House, aged 5, E. F. Fox, son of E. L. F. M.D. who was dreadfully burnt the preceding evening, by a spark, as it is supposed, having fallen from a candle upon the bed-clothes.

At Clifton, Charlotte, the accomplished and beautiful daughter of Adm. George Montague.

At Wells, George Lax, esq. sen. an eminent solicitor and member of the corporation of that city.

At Stapleton, Mr. Henry Collins.

At Kingston, Lieut. Gen. Chapman, of the royal artillery, aged 69. This gentleman had been in his majesty's service upwards of 50 years, and was universally respected in his public as well as private character.

DORSETSHIRE.

An auxiliary Bible Society has lately been formed at Poole, of which B. L. Lester, esq. M.P. is president, and E. B. Portman, esq. M.P. and J. Dent, esq. M.P. are vice-presidents.

Married.] At Weymouth, Lieutenant Estry, of the royal navy, to Miss A. Swain, eldest daughter of Mrs. S. of Weymouth.

Died.] At Sherborne, Vernon Noake, esq. 71.

In his 67th year, the Rev. William Trevelyan Cox, rector of Chedington, and vicar of Stocland and Dalwood.

At Fordington, Miss Palmer, sister of the Rev. Mr. P. vicar of that parish.

DEVONSHIRE.

Colonel Bloomfield, J. C. Langmead, esq. Sir C. M. Pole, and Lord Amelius Beauclerk, are rival candidates, in the event of a dissolution, for the borough of Plymouth.

A most horrible murder was committed on the 28th of January, on Margaret Huxtable, of Dodbrooke, near Knights-bridge, a child only nine years old, was sent on an errand by her mother to a neighbouring shoemaker's; but enticed, as it is supposed, by two men, with whom she had been seen on the Totness road: she was first brutally treated, and then murdered in the most inhuman manner. Her mangled corpse was found in a field the next day, perfectly divested of clothing. Her head smashed to pieces, apparently

rently with stones, was literally driven into the earth; and her whole body bore incontestible evidence of the efforts of ruffian force. The monsters who perpetrated this crime are not yet taken; but a reward of 50*l.* is offered by the parish for their apprehension.

Married] At Plymouth. R. Nicholson, esq. to Miss Ann Disting, both of that place.

At Whitcombe, Mr. Robert George, aged 80, to Mrs. Moon, of the former place, aged 52; they were attended to church by four young ladies, and the same number of young gentlemen, just entering their teens.

Died.] Aged 82, in Market-street, Mr. Budge, for upwards of 50 years he carried on the business of a hatter, in the town of Plympton.

At Falmouth, Mrs. Bell, wife of Captain S. B. of the Francis-Feeling packet.

Mrs. Hill, widow of the late Mr. H. of St. Thomas, Exeter, merchant.

At Quay-house, near Kingsbridge, Mrs. Ilbert, the widow and relict of W. I. of Bowringsleigh, esq. who had filled the offices of high-sheriff of the county of Devon, and chief magistrate of the city of Exeter.

At Plymouth, Lieutenant Bryett, of the royal navy, son of the Rev. Mr. B. of Salcombe.

In his 77th year, Mr. John Cox, of Exeter, deacon of Castle-street meeting from its foundation.

At Lymington, the Hon. Mrs. Pennant, daughter of the late Viscount Hawarden, and wife of — P. esq.

At Exmouth, E. F. Bourke, esq.

CORNWALL.

Married.] R. Doige, esq. of Callington, to Miss Batters, with a fortune of 30,000*l.*

Died.] At his seat, Trebartha-hall, Cornwall, Francis Redd, esq. late colonel of the royal Cornwall militia, 80.

Mr. Henry Warne, of Penzance, surgeon.

Mrs. J. Hainly, of Bodway.

At Probus, Mr. D. Bone.

At Redneth, Captain B. Nichols, 87.

WALES.

Mr. Maddocks, of Tre Madoc, who, by almost unprecedented perseverance and immense expenditure, succeeded in recovering a very large tract of land from the sea, has now to boast of a most promising appearance of wheat crops on his newly-acquired dominion. He is about to try the important question, whether this land is tytheable.

We observe, with great pleasure, that each session of parliament produces an increased number of applications for bills to effect important and beneficial objects in Wales, by the conversion of wastes, improvement of old and forming new roads, making canals, rail-ways, &c. Petitions are now before the House of Commons, for bills of the following nature, viz.

Initiated.—Cathinog, Llanelly, Llangen-

nech, Llanelly, Llanedy, Kidwelly, St. Ishmael's, and Pembrey, in Carmarthenshire; Hamminiog and Yspatty Ystraed Meyrick, in Cardiganshire; Llanmihangel Nantmellan, Disserth, Llanelweth, and Pilleth, in Radnorshire; Eglwysfach, &c. in Denbighshire; Llaurwst, Penmorfa, &c. in Carnarvonshire. —*Roads.*—Haverfordwest, St. David's, Fishguard, Newport, &c. in Pembrokeshire; Mothfey, Llandilo, Llandovery, Kiffig, &c. in Carmarthenshire; Llantressent, &c. in Glamorganshire; Flint, Holywell, &c. in North Wales. —*Navigation, &c.*—For improving the rivers Burry and Loughor; making a canal from the dock at Llanelly, to join Mrs. Kymer's canal at Spudder's bridge; and a canal, or rail-way, from the east end of Mrs. Kymer's canal, to Coalbrook, with various collateral branches; altering the line of Hay and Brecon rail-way; extending the Llanvehangel rail-way to the twelfth mile stone, on the road from Abergavenny to Hereford; and for a new burial ground at Merthyr-Tydvil.

The churchwardens of twenty-seven parishes, in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, have been cited to the Ecclesiastical Court, on account of the dilapidated and indecent state of their respective churches.

The long-expected junction of the Brecon and Abergavenny canal, with that of Monmouthshire, has been at length compleated, so that an uninterrupted communication by water from the town of Brecon to Newport, and the great estuary of the Severn, is now opened.

It appears, by the census lately taken, that 84,742 persons constitute the population of Glamorganshire. The difficulty, however, of ascertaining the actual numbers in a mining country, where there is what may be termed an immense under-ground population, is very great, and the suspicions entertained by the lower classes, that the measure is preliminary to taxation in some shape or other, induce them to make returns very short of the real state of their families. It is supposed there are several thousands not enumerated in this flourishing and interesting county, the actual population of which is believed to fall little short of 100,000 souls.

A notorious depredator who lately escaped from London, has been taken by the activity of the magistrates of Swansea, and his associates have been dispersed. The inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood, considered this capture of such social importance, that they held a public meeting on the 10th of February, and voted thanks to the magistrates, including the chief constable, Mr. Jenkins; who is, we believe, the intelligent proprietor of "the Cambrian" paper. They also opened a subscription to reward the other constables for their diligence.

Married.] Captain Beer, of the Daddon,

to Miss White, daughter of Mr. W. of Swansea.

At Llansiantfraid Glan Conway, the Rev. Peter Williams, of Conway, to Frances, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Hughes, B. LL. of Tyisse.

Mr. Gee, printer, of Denbigh, to Miss Foulkes, of Hendrerwydd, Llanganhafal, Denbighshire.

At Llandrillo, Mr. Peter Wynne, of Crogen, to Miss Catharine Green, of the former place.

At Beaumaris, the Rev. E. Jones, second son of the late J. H. J. esq. of Henllys, Anglesea, to Susannah Dorothea, second daughter of J. Williams, esq. of Trosyraf, Anglesea.

Mr. T. Blaney, to Miss Jones, daughter of Mr. C. J. of Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

Mr. Morris, of Glanhafren, to Miss Goodwin, daughter of Mr. G. of the Pant, near Newtown.

Died. At Llanbedr Hall, Denbighshire, Mrs. Bury, relict of Mr. W. B. of Salford.

At Rhayader, Radnorshire, in her 100th year, Mrs. Price, mother of John P. esq. of Weymouth-House, Bath.

Mrs. Ann Lloyd, of the College, near Bangor.

Mr. Jonathan, of Bangor.

Mr. John Vaughan, of Bronington, 87.

At Welshpool, Mr. Glover, of Trewern Cottage, Montgomeryshire.

At Penpound-House, Abergavenny, the residence of her grandmother, the Dowager Lady Harington, Miss Williams, only daughter of Mrs. Cave, Exmouth, and granddaughter of the late Sir James Harington, bart.

At Brecon, T. Jones, esq. registerer of the archdeaconry of Brecon, and deputy compounder on the Brecon Circuit. He was the author of several literary productions, the chief of which, "The History of Brecknockshire," will remain a lasting monument of his persevering industry, faithfulness of manners, and solidity of judgment.—Wm. Williams, esq. of the same town, prothonotary and clerk of the peace; a gentleman of the most liberal mind and charitable disposition.

At Tyllwyd, in Cardiganshire, in his 6th year, Watkin, third son of John Vaughan, esq.

Aged 83, John Davies, esq. of Celn Cido Hall, Radnorshire.

At Dolgelly, Mr. T. Pugh, merchant.

Richard Jones, esq. of Llanrwst, Denbigh.

Mr. T. Mansfield, father of J. W. M. esq. of Swansea.

Mrs. Eaton, of Parke, Carmarthenshire.

Mr. James Maund, of Gwensfrewd, near Brecon.

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Miss Jane Price, third daughter of Mr. J. P. of Wrexham.

Mr. Leedsham, of the Manor, near Haverfordwest.

Mr. David Williams, of Mount Pleasant, Swansea.

Aged 80, Mrs. Hughes, mother of E. H. esq. of Swansea.

In Swansea, Captain Thomas Webb.

At Haverfordwest, John Parry, esq. of Portclue, 84.

At an advanced age, Lady Kyffin, relict of the late Sir Thomas K. of Maynan, Carnarvonshire.

Mrs. Hunter, sister of the late Rev. T. Hughes, of Tyissa, Carnarvonshire.

At Bangor, the widow of the Rev. Francis Law, of Attana, Kilkenny, Ireland.

SCOTLAND.

On the 11th, at a meeting of ship-owners of Aberdeen, it was resolved, in concurrence with the ship-owners of Newcastle, Shields, and other ports to the southward, to present a memorial to the Board of Trade, on the subject of granting licences to foreign vessels to import cargoes (particularly wood) into this country; "a practice both unnecessary and impolitic, and which, if persisted in, must ultimately prove ruinous to the interests of the British ship-owners."

At the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Glasgow, a committee was appointed to consider what steps ought to be taken upon the approaching expiration of the East India Company's charter, that the immense field of commerce might be opened to the individual enterprize and capital of the merchants of this country, in the same way that it has, for so long a time, been to traders from America.

At a late meeting of the tenantry at Ardrossan, to celebrate the birth-day of the son of the Earl of Eglinton, it was proposed to establish a "Farmer Club," on a large scale.—The object of it was stated to be, 1st. A social compact for the purpose of communicating information on the subject of agriculture, and for getting more intimately acquainted with each other. 2d. An association to promote improvements, and excite emulation, by giving premiums, or honorary marks of approbation, for the most correct modes of cropping, or the best specimens of stock. 3d. An association for protecting each others property from the depredations of rogues and vagabonds. Lastly, To institute a society for raising a fund for the relief of widows, orphans, or decayed members of the society. A committee is appointed to digest a plan for all these purposes, to be afterwards communicated to the country at large, in order that this society or club may be founded on a broad basis, and become extensively useful. The proposal meets with the decided approbation of the Earl of Eglinton.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Ely Place, Dublin, Margaret, widow of the late Richard Tunnadine, esq. of Manchester, and youngest daughter of the late Peter Ormerod, esq. near Burnley, Lancashire. This amiable and interesting lady, in early life, was distinguished for a considerable portion of beauty and accomplishments, and at a maturer period, the meridian of which she had scarcely more than attained, by her highly-cultivated mind, strength of understanding, and exemplary conduct under severe domestic afflictions; her death will be long and deeply deplored by her disconsolate family and friends: she has left an only daughter to lament the loss of a most tender and affectionate parent.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Elvas, Lieutenant Henry Iresom Jones, of the 5th Fusiliers, of the wounds he received at the battle of Albuera. His long and severe sufferings, which he bore with heroic fortitude, added to his high principles of honor and generosity, made him univer-

sally beloved, and have occasioned his premature death to be sincerely regretted.

Of the wound he received, when leading on the light division of Earl Wellington's army, in the most gallant and able manner, to the storm of Ciudad Rodrigo, Major-general Robert Crauford. At the time he was wounded, he was considerably advanced before his division, animating them to storm the breach. There cannot be a stronger proof of the regard the light division bore him, than the following circumstance:—Upon his return to Portugal last spring, he joined his division, when the army was drawn up to receive Massena's attack at Fuente d'Honore, and as soon as he appeared at their head, the whole division gave him three cheers in presence of the enemy.—He served under all the first characters in our army, and they had all the highest sense of his great merits. In private life, he was one of the best and most estimable of men. The loss that the country sustains in him is very great; and to his wife and four children, it is irreparable.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the Practice of a Physician, in Westminster, from the 20th of January to the 20th of February, 1811.

Catarrhus	11	Cephalalgia	4
Cynanche Tonsillaris	3	Vertigo	2
Rheumatismus Acutus	3	Rheumatismus Chronicus	6
Peripneumonia	1	Lumbago	3
Typhus	1	Dyspepsia	6
Morbi Infantiles	5	Vomitus	3
Pertussis	2	Diarrhœa	2
Tussis et Dyspnœa	24	Dysenteria	2
Pleurodyne	4	Gastrodynia	7
Phthisis Pulmonalis	6	Enterodynia	7
Hæmoptysis	3	Ascites	2
Hæmatemesis	1	Anasarca	2
Hæmorrhagia	1	Hysteria	1
Asthénia	4	Amenorrhœa	5
Paralysis	2	Dysmenorrhœa	2
Paraplegia	1	Menorrhagia	1
Hemiplegia	1	Leucorrhœa	1

Acute complaints, though more prevalent than they were last month, are still unfrequent for the season, which continues open and mild. Catarrh is increasing, but the symptoms, hitherto, have been slight, as have those of most of the inflammatory affections recorded in the present list.

A solitary case of typhus fever has occurred. The rareness of this complaint of late years is remarkable. At the beginning of February 1800, it spread rapidly among the poor, with the most malignant symptoms, and considerable mortality. To what are we to attribute our present happy exemption from one of the most fatal maladies which ever visits us? It may be alledged, that since the period alluded to, a fever-house has been established, into which every person may be removed, as soon as it is ascertained that he is seized with fever; that the source of contagion is thus immediately destroyed by enforcing certain effectual regulations; whilst the patient experiences treatment more suitable to his peculiar complaint than he could obtain elsewhere, even if in affluent circumstances. It may be urged, too, that the general practice in typhus is now more simple, rational, and efficacious than formerly; that greater attention is paid to cleanliness, to white-wash, and preserve the habitations of the poor in a wholesome condition; and that the streets, in general, are wider and better ventilated. Doubtless all these causes operate beneficially, though they can hardly be deemed adequate to account for the exemption which has continued several years, whilst the improvements alluded to have been only gradual and progressive. At the period, also, when the complaint was seldom seen in London, it prevailed in an alarming degree at Dublin; yet in that city a fever-house is established upon an admirable and most liberal plan, and the physicians have exerted their utmost efforts and skill to check the progress and diminish the fatality of the fever.

It seems, then, most rational to look for the cause in the nature of the contagion itself, which appears to vary in malignancy, and in its power of passing from one individual to another. Thus, there are cases of typhus fever in which the contagion is so difficult of diffusion, that neither the attendants, nor friends of the patient, become affected with it; and there are cases in which the contagion is so extremely diffusible, that hardly any person exposed to it escapes.

To illustrate this position, may be cited the well-known *black assizes* at Oxford, when about three hundred individuals were infected, merely from the effluvia arising from the prisoners at the bar.—At the Old Bailey too, in 1750, the prisoners who were themselves well enough to attend their trial, came into court, so strongly impregnated with the matter of contagion, that one judge, one magistrate, one undersheriff, and about eighteen persons in court, were infected with the fever, and died within less than a fortnight from the time.—At Edinburgh, a city, in general, remarkably exempt from this fever, a few years ago a number of medical students were affected with it, and its origin amongst them was clearly traced to a patient in the infirmary, in the first instance; and afterwards spread from their visiting each other. In Sweden, not long ago, the fever was so infectious, and of such malignant character, amongst the troops, several thousands being laid down with it at one time, that the officers and attendants merely passing through the wards of the hospitals to enforce the necessary regulations, were seized with the complaint. The pestilential fever which committed such ravages in Gibraltar, in 1804, was distinctly traced to one individual. Dr. Haygarth, in a letter to the College of Physicians at Philadelphia, dated 16th of October, 1806, remarks, "I think proper to acquaint you, that in consequence of earnest exhortations, I have prevailed upon Dr. Fellowes, Physician to the forces at Gibraltar, to undertake a diligent inquiry in what manner the pestilential fever was brought into that garrison. He is returned to England, and has read his papers to me. After much patient and judicious investigation, he discovered, beyond all doubt, that one *Sancho* had been an inmate of a family at Cadiz, when they were ill of this pestilence; that he left Cadiz on the 25th of August, 1804, and was attacked with this distemper in Gibraltar, whither he had returned, on the 27th. *Sancho* kept a retail grocer's shop. Near it was a canteen, or liquor-shop, whither the fever soon spread. From these two houses, with which numerous visitors had undoubtedly hourly intercourse, who had not the least suspicion that they contained any infectious patients, many families in the near neighbourhood speedily received this mortal distemper. Dr. Fellowes shewed me a ground plan which he had taken of the streets first infected, that illustrated in an excellent manner the progress of the epidemic. In consequence of the fatal error and positive assurances that this pestilential fever was not infectious, you know that it rapidly spread, attacked about 12,000, and became mortal to between 5 and 6000 patients."

The benefit to be derived from our knowledge of these facts, is to persevere in urging and applying those means of prevention which our art commands, as steadily as though the enemy were at hand, and not to relax in our vigilance and exertions, because present appearances are favourable.

"Principiis obsta, sero medicina paratur
Cum mala per longas convaluerit moras."

SAMUEL FOTHERGILL, M. D.

Leicester Square, Feb. 25, 1812.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

NOTHING can exceed the misery, the distress, and the horrors of the manufacturing districts, from the blindness of Ministers to the genuine policy of the country in its foreign relations and its public morality.

Gold fell two shillings an ounce on the 14th instant, and the prices now charged by the London refiners are—

Fine gold, *i. e.* pure virgin £. 5 8 0 per ounce
Ditto silver..... 7 0 ditto

Deducting the price of one pennyweight sixteen grains from an ounce of fine gold, and one pennyweight twelve grains from fine silver; the remainder is the price of standard.

Statement of goods, wares, and merchandize, exported from the United States, during one year, prior to the first day of October, 1811, and amounting to 61,316,833 dollars.

The goods, wares, and merchandize of domestic growth or manufacture, included in this statement, are estimated at

And those of foreign growth or manufacture, at

D. 45,294,043

16,322,790

D. 61,316,833

The

The articles of domestic growth or manufacture may be arranged under the following heads, viz.

Produce of the Sea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,413,000
Forests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,286,000
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,556,000
Manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,376,000
Uncertain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	663,000
										<hr/> D. 45,294,000

And they were exported to the following countries, viz.—

To the dominions of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,055,833
Do. to Great Britain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,308,211
Do. Spain and Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,266,466
Do. France and Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,194,275
To all other countries, or not distinguished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<hr/> D. 2,469,258

The goods, wares, and merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, were exported to the following countries, viz.

To the dominions of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,340,117
Do. Great Britain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,573,344
Do. Spain and Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,773,572
Do. France and Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,712,527
To all other countries, or not distinguished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<hr/> 1,624,220
										<hr/> D. 16,022,790

It appears from an account laid before the House of Commons, that the total quantity of corn, grain, meal, and flour of all sorts, imported into Great Britain during the twelve years from 1775 to 1786 inclusive, was 6,772,954 quarters; annual average, 564,413 quarters. In the twelve years, from 1787 to 1798, both inclusive, total, 18,633,212 quarters; annual average, 1,552,768 quarters: and in the twelve years from 1799 to 1810, both inclusive, total, 17,004,031 quarters; annual average, 1,417,003 quarters. The actual importation in 1809, was 1,653,168 quarters; and in 1810, 2,221,951 quarters.

The Austrian Governors in the Bannat and in Sclavonia have been making experiments to plant cotton in those provinces. The experiments were attended with success, that extensive plantations are ordered to be made there in the present spring.

On the 'Change of Belfast, there were lately offered for sale 34,000 guineas in gold, the property of a gentleman lately deceased.

M. Westl, of Penzing, in Austria, has discovered a method of expressing oil from grape kernels—mild, of a good taste, and without the least smell, and even said not to be inferior in quality to oil of olives.

Buonaparte has given another proof of his anxiety to perfect the cultivation of sugar from beet-root. By a decree, dated the 15th Jan. the manufacturers of beet-root sugar at Douay, Strasburgh, and several other towns in France, are established as special chemical schools, for instruction in the manufacture of that article. One hundred scholars selected from students in medicine, pharmacy, and chemistry, are to be distributed among these schools; each student, when he shall have studied three months, and obtained a certificate of his ability to conduct a manufactory, to receive a remuneration of 1000 francs.

The total quantity of wines entered at the Oporto custom-house in 1811, for foreign countries, was 18,586 pipes and a half; of this quantity there were sent to England 18,379 pipes and a half; America 64 and a half; Gibraltar 89; Galicia three and a half.—In 1809, there were shipped for exportation 53,458 pipes, of which 42,968 pipes were for England; and in 1810, 41,358 pipes were shipped, of which 40,765 was on English account.

A negotiation has been carrying on between his Majesty's Ministers and the Directors of the East India Company, on the subject of the renewal of their charter. At present there exists in India two distinct armies, one called the Company's forces, and the other composed of his Majesty's regular troops. In consequence of the late important conquests in the Indian seas, which puts that Government in possession of all India to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the vast importance of that country to Great Britain, Ministers propose that there shall no longer be two distinct armies in India, but that all the Company's forces shall be made over to his Majesty. This is stated to be at present the principal object of negotiation; but there are some others, of which one is, that the subjects of this country shall be allowed to trade with our settlements in India upon the same terms as Americans, Swedes, and Danes.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.—Grand Junction Canal shares fetch 220*l.* per share.—Kennet and Avon 29*l.* 10*s.*—Leeds and Liverpool 195*l.* ditto.—London Dock Stock 118½ per cent.—East India ditto 122*l.* ditto.—West India ditto 157*l.* ditto.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

SINCE our last report, we have received another number of the BOTANIST'S REPOSITORY, the contents of which we shall briefly notice.

PROTEA radiata. A very showy species, which flowered at Mr. Knight's, King's-road, Little Chelsea. It seems to be nearly allied to the *protea coronata* of the same work, which is the *formosa* of Salisbury and Brown. Mr. Andrews describes the leaves as "standing sideways in a horizontal direction." Linnæus has defined a horizontal leaf as a position that forms a right angle with the stem, and a vertical one as standing quite upright, or forming a right angle with the horizon; at least, this is Willdenow's explanation in his Principles of Botany. But, in practice, he seems to have used these words differently, meaning by the first a leaf in the most natural position, having the upper surface looking towards the sky, the under one towards the earth; by the latter, or a vertical leaf, one that has its base so twisted as to bring one of its margins upwards, the other downwards, and the two surfaces to the horizon. It is in this sense that these words are applied in his distinguishing characters of the species of *Lactuca*, where he describes one species as having *folia verticalia*, another *folia horizontalia*. Dr. Smith's definition of *vertical* corresponds with the latter sense.

ANDROSACE coronopifolia. Seeing that the *caryophylleæ* are so subject to vary in respect to size, we should be inclined to think that this might be a mere variety of *Androsace lactea*, under which name Mr. Bell received it from Siberia; but the serrature and depressed growth of the leaves, as represented in this figure, certainly lead to a different conclusion.

CROTALARIA saltiana. Supposed to be a new species, with yellow flowers, from Abyssinia, whence the seeds were brought by Mr. Salt, and raised in Mr. Lambert's stove at Boyton.

ALTRÆMERIA edulis. Said to be hardly distinguishable from *A. Salsilla*, except by the roots, which in the latter are woody and long; whereas, in this plant, they are round and succulent, the size of young potatoes, and contain a farinaceous substance, from which is prepared a wholesome and agreeable mucilage, called here cream; but jellies, or more properly mucilages, made of starch or flour, are not usually so termed in English. The Negroes are said to seek eagerly after this plant, not for the sake of its beautiful flowers, but of its roots, which not only serve them for food, but as an article of commerce; selling them under the name of white Jerusalem artichokes, at Cape Francois, as must be meant; but from a most ridiculous blunder, it is here said that for the above purpose "they take them with them when they travel to the Cape of Good Hope." But with our author distance is nought; and time past and present are as one, for he adds, that "all the species which compose this fine genus are to be found in the superb gardens of the Incas of Peru, where it is indigenous" !!!

XERANTHEMUM fasciculatum; a red-flowered variety. We suspect, however, this may be a distinct species, but the other varieties published in the Botanist's Repository belong to *Xeranthemum sesamoides* of Linnæus, as has been long ago observed in the Botanical Magazine. Willdenow has nevertheless made them distinct, having both *Elichrysum sesamoides*, purple and white varieties, and the same of *Elichrysum fasciculatum*, in which he undoubtedly errs.

The Baron Jos. Francis Jacquin, son of the celebrated botanist, has published a decade of rare plants, with coloured figures, in folio, much in the stile of his father's Hortus Vindobonensis. The plants figured in this fasciculus are:

1. *VALISNERIA spiralis*.
2. *SCHOLLIA crassifolia*. *Asclepias carnosæ* of Willdenow, Botan. Magazine, Exotic Botany, and other authors. Mr. Brown has been beforehand with him in assigning the name of *HOYEA* to this genus.
3. *SALVIA scabiosæfolia*. *S. habitziana* of the Botanical Magazine and Willdenow.
4. *ACHILLEA tenuifolia*. Willd.
5. *CARLOWIZIA salicifolia*. *Carthamus salicifolius*. Willd.
6. *SOLANUM fastigiatum*. Willd. Hort. Berol.
7. ——— *brancæfolium*. *S. decurrens*. Balbis stirp. Hort. acad. Taurin.
8. *OXALIS tetraphylla*. Willd.
9. *ÆSCULUS macrostachya*. Michaux, Willd.
10. *CENTAUREA Balsamita*. Willd.

In the Botanical Report, which occasionally indulges in criticism, it may not be thought altogether impertinent to take some notice of a letter which appeared in the Monthly Magazine for last month, signed James Hall, in which the writer observes, that, not long ago, he saw some people at Walthamstow gathering mandrakes. These, he says, are an innocent species of night-shade, called *Atropa* by the botanists, and that it is often called briny (briony) by the common people. It is difficult to conceive so many errors to be accumulated in so short a space as occur in these few words; which, however, would not be worth noticing, except that some of them are of a nature that might lead to hazardous experiments. In the first place we must observe, that the mandrake (*Atropa Mandragora*) is not indigenous to Great Britain, and that it is by no means an innocent species of night-shade, being a drastic purgative. There is not, however, much reason to believe that the mandrakes found by Leah's son had any thing to do with this plant, which probably got its name, and supposed aphrodisiacal virtues, from the circumstance of its root being sometimes divided into two straight tap roots, assuming thus some likeness to the form of a man, a resemblance which has been frequently aided by art, in order to deceive the curious. The briony is quite a different plant, and common enough in our hedges, and its roots often grow to an immense size, and are variously shaped. Formerly mountebanks and other deceptive persons used to cut these roots into various monstrous similitudes, and drying them a few days in sand, to conceal the want of the outer skin, which might betray the fraud, sold them for mandrakes, and before the cheat became too stale to go down, few virtuoso collections wanted one or more of these marvellous roots. At present, the knowledge of this charlatanery may begin to wear out, and the people whom Mr. Hall saw gathering mandrakes, as they probably called them to him, may have intended to renew an old trick; or a demand may have arisen in the market for these roots, in their natural unsophisticated form, for the purpose of preparing some quack medicine, perhaps a spurious, or, for aught we know, the genuine preparation of the celebrated remedy for the gout, the Eau Medicinale d'Huson; the briony root possessing qualities not dissimilar to this active medicine, being a powerful narcotic and drastic purgative, highly offensive to the stomach when given in too large doses, and has been formerly particularly recommended in the gout.

Should any of the readers of the Monthly Magazine, trusting to Mr. Hall's account of its being an innocent nightshade, feel inclined to follow the example of the Emperor Julian, and drink the juice of the briony root, Mr. Hall's mandrakes, we beg leave to forewarn him that he will infallibly excite propensities very different from those intended.

What the Dudaim of the Hebrews really were is now totally unknown. Our translation calls them mandrakes, but neither can we now arrive at any certainty respecting the *Mandragora* of the ancients. The most probable conjecture appears to us that the Dudaim was some kind of eatable fruit.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

JANUARY.

REVIVING WINTER MONTH.

Now joyless rains obscure,
Drive through the mingling skies with vapour foul;
Dash on the mountain's brow, and shake the woods.

FROM the 1st to the 4th of this month the wind was either westerly or south-west; on the 5th and 6th, variable; from the 7th to the 10th, north-east; on the 11th, northerly; on the 12th, east; from the 13th to the 16th, northerly; on the 17th, east; on the 18th, variable; from the 19th to the 22d, north-west; on the 23d and 24th, east and north-north-east; and from the 25th to the end of the month, westerly and south-west.

There were fresh gales on the 4th, 7th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 25th, 27th, and 30th; strong gales on the 2d, 3d, 5th, 8th, 23d, 28th, and 31st; and hard gales on the 29th.

The rainy days were the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 10th, 29th, and 30th, and 31st.

January 1st. The red-breast sings. The weather still continues extremely mild. Moles throw up hillocks; and several species of beetles are to be seen flying and crawling about.

January 5th. We had some snow, but it dissolved almost immediately after it fell upon the ground.

January 7th. The large green woodpecker (*picus viridis*) is heard.

January 8th. The mail coach was detained for a considerable length of time upon the road, by the snow that had fallen; and the higher parts of the New Forest, as well

well as the hills of Dorsetshire, appear covered with snow; but here, in the immediate neighbourhood of the sea, we have had none since Sunday the 5th instant.

January 9th. The flowers of the spurge-laurel (*Daphne laureola*) are formed, and the petals appear nearly ready to expand. This is the first real indication of returning spring that I have hitherto seen.

In the evening of this day there was a considerable fall of snow; but it only continued on the ground till the following morning.

January 12th. Small birds, and particularly the titmice, tear off moss from the trees, in pursuit of insects which lie concealed beneath. Their agility in this operation is very pleasing.

January 16th. Slugs and worms come out of their holes in the night. The skylark and blackbird are heard.

January 17th. Beans and peas that were planted in the beginning of November are now three or four inches above the ground.

January 18th. Sea-gulls frequent the interior parts of the country.

January 19th. The first leaves of navel-wort (*Cotyledon umbilicus*), and wake-robin or cuckoo-pint (*Arum maculatum*), appear.

January 21st. There was a sharp frost in the night; and we also had frosty weather on the 23d and 24th, with the easterly winds which prevailed on those days.

January 26th. The winter aconite (*Helleborus hyemalis*) is in flower. The flowers of the snow-drop and the leaves of the crocus appear above the ground.

The chaffinch and hedge-sparrow sing.

January 28th. A dormouse was this day brought to me. It had been found, in a torpid state, in its winter's nest, but had revived from its torpidity before I received it.

January 30th. The beautiful crimson styles of the female flowers of the hazel, are now fully expanded; and the catkins begin to open.

January 31. The mezereon and hepatica are in flower.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

BEAN planting is generally finished, and that of potatoes commenced, and of sowing oats, the lands of all good farmers being in an excellent state of preparation for the usual spring crops.

The wheats look well, and not too rank in the grass, the mildness and moisture of the season considered: all the winter cattle crops appear promising, and considerable quantities of turnips yet remain unconsumed, the Swedish particularly in a good and sound state. Many of the cleared turnip-grounds are seeding with wheat upon light soils, instead of the usual crop, barley, on the supposition that barley will decline in price from the stoppage of the distilleries. Autumnal wheat chiefly is sown. Some of the Herts farmers are using linseed cake, as a top dressing for their lands, at the expence of 14l. 14s. per thousand.

The delivery of corn from Norfolk, particularly of barley, is said to have been so free, that fewer stacks are there to be seen at this time than in former years have been counted in the last week of April. The general stock in the country is yet by no means so short as was at first apprehended. There are large stacks of wheat, and of all grain, on hand; indeed, the very extensive breed of pigs is in itself a confirmation of the existence of a considerable quantity of corn in the country. It is averred, there was more wheat on a late market at Romford in Essex, than ever before known at this season of the year. Prices known, and the fact that a fine sample of old white wheat is now worth six pounds ten shillings per quarter in Mark-lane, and that consumption is yet in its infancy, are most powerful arguments for radical measures with respect to our waste lands, the trifling with which may be attended with perilous and unlooked-for effects.

Fat cattle are dearer, lean remain as before. Pigs in great plenty, and larger quantities of hogs than have been known for some years; in carcasses all sorts cheaper. A general rot in sheep, from the mildness and humidity of the autumn and winter, and the lambing attended with but indifferent success. Good horses excessive dear, which consideration, and that of their expensive keep, have induced some of the Norfolk farmers to substitute oxen for the plough, a circumstance probable to operate materially in favour of ox-labour, since Norfolk is one of the last counties in which such a change might be supposed likely to prevail.

Smithfield: Beef 5s. to 6s.—Mutton 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.—Veal 7s. to 9s.—Lamb 15s. to 20s.—Pork 4s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.—Bacon 6s. 4d.—Irish 2s. 5d.—Fat 4s. 8d.—Skins 25s. to 40s.—Oil cake 17l. 17s.—Potatoes 3l. to 4l. 10s. per cwt.

Corn

Corn Exchange: Wheat 64s. to 125s.—The quartern loaf 16½d.—Barley 46s. to 57s.—Oats 30s. to 43s.—Hay 3l. 12s. to 6l. 8s.—Clover 3l. 10s. to 7l. 7s.—Straw 2l. 8s. to 3l. 3s.

Middlesex, Feb. 25.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of February, 1812, to the 24th of March, 1812, inclusive, Four Miles N. N. W. St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 29.75. Feb. 19. Wind West.
Lowest, 28.80. Jan. 29. — West.

Thermometer.

Highest, 50° several days.
Lowest, 26° Jan. 25, Wind East.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 59 hundredths of an inch. { Between the mornings of the 29th and 30th of Jan. the mercury fell from 29.47 to 28.88,

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 14 {

This variation occurred between the 25th and 26th of Jan. in the morning of the former day the mercury was at 26° only, whereas at the same hour on the latter it was as high as 40°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last report of it is equal to more than 5½ inches in depth. This quantity corresponds with the average height of the barometer, which for the whole month is equal to 29.35 only. The number of wet days, or days on which there has been rain or snow, is 18, while the brilliant days are only seven or eight. The heavy snow which fell in the night between the 23d and 24th instant, dissolved so rapidly, as to cause considerable floods in all the low grounds near the metropolis. The average heat of the month is 41.98, more than 8° higher than it was for the preceding month.

There have been several dark, gloomy, and foggy days. On the 22d, there was some very vivid flashes of lightning, and tremendous thunder. The winds have come chiefly from the west, and have in some instances blown hurricanes, and done much mischief at sea. The mildness of the month has brought into full blow the early spring flowers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Paper of J. C. and the communications of several inquiring Correspondents, are not rejected, but will be inserted as soon as possible. J. C. has not consulted some of our late Notices, or he would better understand the grounds of our preference, and he will cease to wonder at the delay of a Paper sent in the middle of January, when we inform him that we have before us several hundred prior claims of equal interest.

Several Correspondents have requested us to invite the communication of further particulars relative to the BURKNOTT APPLE-TREE.—We wish B. of Cambridge, had favoured us privately with his name.

The inquiries relating to forged Bank Notes, and some other Papers of temporary interest, came to hand too late in a short month.

We thank Mr. DICKENSON for his facts relative to the cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, by the external application of cabbage leaves, and are sorry it did not reach us in time for the present Number.

We are desired by Common Sense to guard him against any misapprehension of his 16th Maxim. He expresses his conception, that there are a respectable proportion of patriotic Scotchmen, but at the same time he feels a persuasion that those gentlemen will candidly acknowledge that no part of the mercenaries of a Minister are better trained than the place-hunting portion of the Scotch members.

MERRATA.

In the Memoirs of Queen Anne, page 135, for 1675 read 1665, as the year of her birth.—In the SONNET ON CARTHAGE, in the second line read *erst the*, &c. and in the seventh line for *traits* read *tracts*.